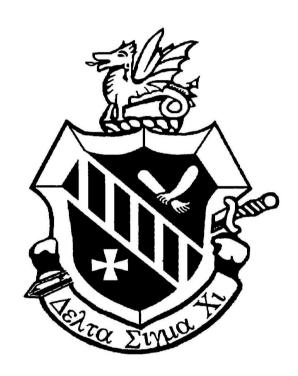






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STA. CHILOPA SURGEON O

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B. J. PALMER, D. C., Ph. C.
DAVENPORT, IOWA, U.S. A.

# STANLEY S. WILLIAMS, CHIROPRACTOR

1103-National Ave., San Diego, Cal.



To — One small wiry, sincere and conscientious man, whose whole object is the uplifting of this philosophy—is this volume dedicated. He was more than a student under the author. He is more than an acquaintance or friend,—he is a companion such as gives backbone to a philosophy as good as this. It is a case of the philosopher thoroly absorbing the philosophy which met his ideals. His assistance to my research, his help to the author personally and professionally during the past year is considerately remembered. Appreciation in this substantial way is the least compliment that the author can give to Joy M. Loban, D. C. Ph. C.

## ТҢЕ

# SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC.

#### CAUSES LOCALIZED.

BY

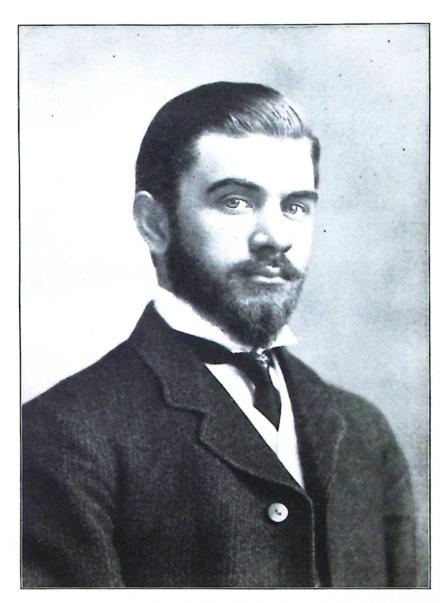
## B. J. PALMER, D. C., PH. C.

PRESIDENT

THE PALMER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC
"CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,"
DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

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#### PREFACE.

This data has been compiled because of a desire to record the experience of the thirteen years of Chiropractic, from its birth to the present date, on this line. This book will be enlarged, amplified and improved in future years, but its basis and fundamental will remain the same. During the time mentioned we have learned that all of medical lore does not teach the cause of a single disease—this work aims to cover all most thoroughly. This gives the location of the cause of all possible combinations of functions to coincide with all complexed effects. It quickly but thoroughly shows the vertemere (as a causative factor) and speaks of the effects (as effective meres) under names as our medical friends (?) have diagnosed them. The P. S. C. sometimes take a case through this tedious, tiresome and unscientific fashion (that is subject to many changes), but knowing the basis of where these effects are expressed, remains the same for him as for us, therefore we accept the term. I would prefer the meric system and will some day publish a work on that subject to cover these same grounds.

In filing this data and having the same printed, I take it for granted that each student has carefully studied Vols. 1 and 2, dealing with the philosophy and fundamental principles, and that Vol. 3 has been carefully studied point by point; therefore he is ready to know where to adjust. Vols. 1 and 2 tell why adjustment is preferable to treatment. Vol. 3 tells you how to palpate and adjust. Vol. 4 tells you where to adjust. It will be seen that this library is being written along definite lines.

This book deals with each and every disease, in both the lay and technical names; therefore handy, for should one name "slip your mind" (how that can occur I do not know, but you use the term) the other will be also at hand. Each and every combination of diseases is also listed as to its combination cause.

The analyses herein explained resolves each effect quickly to cause. It is the knowing where to look for the cause that makes the analytical work of this school scientific, precise and exact. The P. S. C. rarely dwells upon superstitious diagnoses or prognoses long enough to remember its existence. This book is based on analyses; in fact, that is its purpose.

As much as I would like to I cannot take space to demonstrate the processes through which these conclusions are reached. It is conclusions that we publish, in this book, not theories. To detail each and every case would have been an endless tale.

Everything had to have a beginning and so it was with these conclusions. One by one a single disease, in many persons, was singled and just that one disease was adjusted for throughout the entire set of people. If one place after an extended trial, did not deliver the results, then another place was taken, bearing in mind that it had to be the same in each in the second series of tests. This table of where to adjust for certain conditions, specifically placed, is based upon this tedious, although interesting, years and years of labor that covered thousands of patients, and includes the reports of many graduates of this school, who have left here and continued along the lines of P. S. C. individual investigations and their reports have been sent to the author and have been compositively embodied herein. At this time we could not do better than to thank them collectively, although some of them have performed much labor and should be singled, yet this would be impossible in this book. I wish to again thank them all for the untiring zeal they have shown. I have tried to set them a pace (a point which I believe they concede) but if this be true, I must grant that they have been good followers. bond of scientific research that has united this school to "its boys" is such as only exists between fellow sacrificers for a cause which could not be better than this.

This school has at all times aided its graduates to pursue this progressive work. We have sanctioned their truthful records and shattered their idols when wrong. but through it all we have endorsed much that was original with them and thus the good of the cause universally has been greatly added to. We have at all times felt that we have but started them into a grand and glorious work. There is no reason why they should not continue to do as we have done, providing, they do not deviate from that straight and narrow path of specific, pure, unadulterated and philosophical Chiropractic which this school has so arduously fought for.

The above tests do not represent hurried conclusions or "matter" set together on the spur of the moment. It delineates the accumulations of years and records of thousands of patients, each of which has been carefully filed and a regulation basis established thereby.

This table represents many personal sacrifices upon the part of the author because of the singling of each disease and refusing to adjust at more than one place at one time.

To have done more would have been to confuse the thoughts or knowledge as to whether one subluxation adjusted did or did not get the results. To adjust two or more vertebrae in one person upon one day meant to cross the daily reports of benefits, thus that policy would have meant confusion and inaccuracy—a quality which this book does not contain.

If I could, at this date, suggest one common fault on the reports that have come to me it would be that "the boys" are in the field for the financial end of the investment. We have given them something to sell and they deliver it. This is but natural. They cannot afford (or at least do not) to sacrifice as we have done for the sake of the science. With forty or fifty patients daily, they must adjust at least six different places for as many diseases, hence the reports are that all get well, and did he not have the basic foundation supplied to him at this school he would not know which one caused any one particular effect. Thus the report that "such and such a disease comes from such and such a place" is confusing to the person who has adjusted as per the individual adjustment plan.

I take it for granted that the reader has studied my definitions as listed in the forepart of Vol. 3 and thus understands why I should question the use of many words as herein ironically touched upon.

The brevity of this book is its beauty. It shows the simplicity of eluding symptoms and again places this science upon a basis never assumed by any other for it is the first that can intelligently afford to ignore anything in that line and still find the cause of each and every symptom without so much as needing to know the effects. Causes are what he wants, finds and corrects. To find the cause it is not necessary to study effects. I accept the diagnostic words herein not because I look upon them as scientific, valuable or an addition to the Chiropractic nomenclature, but use them for the present generation. This work will thus aim to take the populace one step from the mire of superstition. At some future date I shall publish another work of this library and give you the method that the coming generations will analyze cause with the metric system.

The P. S. C. as the birthplace of Chiropractic has had the largest possible clinic from which the many varied cases could be singled. The director of The P. S. C. clinic has had as high as 200 cases per day for months under his direct personal observation and in recent years never less than 50 and averaging 75 to 100 daily. With this record it can be seen that the class of patients will include almost every recognized disease, therefore, when that fact and the time that this school has been in existence and the almost endless reports that this school has had from its loyal graduates in the field are considered, it can be seen that no one is quite so capable of giving you facts as the author, nor any one is in quite so able a standpoint to dispute the facts herein contained.

To the friends of *The P. S. C.* and *The U. C. A.*, who financially have made this publishing a possibility, I can but say that my esteem is manifold and I can show no better acknowledgment than aiming to give you and the world something intellectually better in the future to pay for your liberality and altruism.

This book marks another era in the individual progress of this art, science and philosophy. In this presentation we again give something different than any science in the world. It cannot be duplicated unless the works of this book are plagiarized. No doubt this will be done in some measure, but not to the extent of boldly taking its entire contents nor usurping its entire ideas. This volume represents one of the side lines of development of new ideas advanced at The P. S. C. during the past few years. To establish the individuality further than represented in THE SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC, Vols. 1, 2, and 3, is the aim of Vol. 4.

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Pres. The Palmer School of Chiropractic, "Chiropractic's Fountain Head."

DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A., 1908.

#### GENERAL DISEASES.

GENERAL DISEASES AS MUST BE ADJUSTED ACCORDING TO ZONE AFFECTED.

Abscess—A combination of the following functions: Trophic (lack of), calorific (excess of), reparative (lack of). Serous circulation is frequently involved. The same combination exists for cancers, and pimples only in larger or less degrees.

Acne—Always adjusting local zone and K. P. combined.

Actinomyces.

Acute and subacute articular rheumatism. See local zone.

Acromegaly.

Adenitis—According to location of gland.

Adipose-tissue in excess or lack of normal. Adjust according to locality.

Administration of Medicines—An appeal to the mythical God, Jupiter, based upon superstition and faith. Chiropractic replaces it with knowledge and results.

Allochiria—Pressure upon efferent brain fibres from the locality involved.

Amyotrophic paralysis.

Anasarca (in combination. See S. C. P. and K. P.).

Anaemia—That condition of collapsing of tissue cells anywhere in the body following the inability of innate intelligence to get through to tissue.

Aneurism.

Anidrosis—When general. C. P. K. P.—When local adjust the subluxation involving that zone.

Anthracosis.

Anthrax.

Arrest of Development—That condition wherein developmental forces have been created yet not expressed through the physical medium.

Arrest of Development—May be local to one zone, side or several zones. Depends entirely upon the subluxations involved. Adjust according to zone.

Arteries—Conveyors of oxygen from lungs to tissues. Arthralgia.

Arthritis deformans.

Arthropathies.

Ataxia, Locomotor—See At. P.-C. P. and P. P.

Atheroma (combination of local subluxation and K. P.).

Atrophy (according to location and region involved). See Atrophy under A. P.-C. P.-L. P. P.

Back—Acute or chronic stiffness of; swelling in; tenderness in; pain in. Adjust according to dermatomere or myotomere involved.

Bacteria—Scavengers. In this respect offal must exist before parasites exist.

Bad Blood—An impossibility in a living body. See Circulations, Serous and Blood in The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2.

Blackheads—Local with K. P. See Blackheads, under M. C. P.-C. P.-K. P.

Blister—An adaptation to a circumstance. Fever blister having for its purpose the same intents as the former. Innate uses the water pad as a nonconductor or reducer of heat.

Blood Poisoning—Another myth that is a fable without even a moral.

Body Lice—These are to the outside of body what microbes, parasites or germs are to the inside. Lice are there to eat bodily scavenger matter and did not in any sense create it.

Boils—See Boils, under U. C. P.-M. C. P.-L. C. P.-L. P. P. as examples.

Bone Aches—The mental recognition of functions abnormal in bones.

Bones—Diseases of; development of; nonunion of after fracture. See Bones, under L. P. P.

Cachexia.

Capricious appetite in pregnancy. One of the adaptations that Innate makes in demanding certain chemicals of which she is the only judge.

Capsulitis—According to location of capsules.

Carbuncle.

Catalepsy—Where local, adjust local subluxations.

Catarrh—Can be local in any organ that has a mucous

membrane.

Catarrh—See under the different zones.

Chill—Excessive muscular rapid, alternating contractions and relaxations with the object of resisting some external abnormal damaging constituent.

Chloasma—Where locally defined adjust specific subluxations. See same under C. P. & K. P.

"Cold"—A misnomer. Pressure upon calorific nerves stimulates function; too much heat. "Excessive heat" would be better, for it describes what it is. "Catch a cold" would be truthful if you knew that that subluxation existed, but some accident made it worse; therefore effects are more noticeable. No effects without a cause.

Collapse—That condition of the physical body where it is incapable of doing its duty. It is not mental—as long as the medium remains normal then the product is equivalent.

Contractures—See M. C. P.-A. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Corns—Although not a "General Disease," yet soft corns on the ball of the foot may be and are occasionally traced to the lumbar. Adjust the toe joints for corns and bunions.

Constitutional—In all such one specific origin can always be found. General in appearance but exact in the location of cause.

Constitutional Eruptions of the Skin—Adjust locally, where eruption is and in combination with K. P.

Crab Louse—One of the known external scavengers. They do not create but remove scavenger matter. Internal germs perform an equal service to the inside of man. Adjust the cause producing scavenger matter and lice of any form will not exist.

Cough—Four Kinds—Recognized by the depth from which they start—the light, high, basking cough of the throat, the lower or bronchii cough—the typical lung cough and the deep, low, stomach cough. See S. P. for throat and stomach coughs-A. P.-Lu. P. for balance.

Crying and Laughing—Where abnormal in excess of or lack of locate the local cause and adjust.

Crusts—According to location.

Decreased Ability—Adjust wherever localized. See C. P.

Degeneracy—When localized adjust accordingly to that zone.

Diseases of Ductless (?) Glands-K. P. and S. P.

Diseases of Digestive System—S. P. and P. P. for intestinal tract. K. P., C. P. and S. P. for many ductless (?) glands.

Diseases of Heart—H. P. on left side.

Diseases of Kidneys-K. P.

Diseases of Liver—Li. P.

Diseases of Gall Bladder—Li. P.

Diseases of Bile Ducts-Li. P.

Diseases of Muscles-According to locality.

Diseases of Nervous System—According to locality.

Diseases of Pericardium—H. P.

Diseases of Endocardium—H. P.

Diseases of Pharynx—S. P.

Diseases of Salivary Glands—S. P.

Diseases of Spleen—Spl. P.

Diseases of Thymus Gland-S. P.

Diseases of Thyroid—S. P.

Diseases of Tongue—S. P.

Diseases of Tonsils—S. P.

Diseases of Bowels-U. P. P.-P. P. or L. P. P.

Disinfection—A superstition based on lack of knowledge of the true cause of a single abnormal symptom. When that is known the former ceases to be a necessity to treat effects.

*Dropsy*—See under K. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-L. P.-C.P.-H. P.-S. P.-P.P.-L. P. P.

Dry Tetter—Adjust the subluxation for zone involved and in combination with K. P. See K. P.

Dystrophy—If general, see C. P. If local, see A. P. S. P.-K. P.-L. P. P. for examples.

Empyema-articuli—According to what articulation is involved. See also Li. P., Lu. P.

Eruptions—May be local or general. If general, adjust K. P. with C. P. If local, adjust the subluxations transmitting mental impulses to that zone and K. P. See C. P. and K. P.

Eruptive Fevers—Adjust "spinal hot box" and K. P. See K. P.

Erysipelas—Adjust local subluxations in combination with K. P. See K. P.

Exanthemata—See eruptions.

Excretion—the organs of. Kidneys, bowels and skin. Fatty Tumors—According to location, involving local subluxation and combination with K. P.

Expectoration—See cough.

"Female Weakness"—An excuse that has long been proffered for ignorance.

Fistula—A broad name used to designate discontinuities of the tissue. Adjust according to location.

Fracture—Ununited, inability to unite, suppurative splinters, etc., according to location.

Furuncles—According to location.

General Aching—As any ache or pain is but mental interpretation of abnormal functions we must conclude that this is a symptom of many conditions.

"Girdle Sensations" very often follow the paths of nerves emanating from foramina. In a large majority of cases pursuing a "girdle" form following adjustments.

Glands—All glandular tissue performs the function of Secretion, to thoroughly carry on its duty secretive materials must be taken to it, thus involving Serous Circulation. All glands are involved and become one of a series of links in this chain.

Gout—Acute, chronic, irregular, arthritis deformans suppressed, where general. See C. P. and K. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-L. P. P.

Habits are diseases or adaptations thereto and will be considered under respective heads accordingly.

Headache—Four kinds with corresponding subluxations:

- "Neuralgic" in fore and superior part of head

   —At P.
- 2. "Nervous" in central of head, dull aching—M. C. P.
- 3. "Sick headache"—all over the head—S. P. on right side.

4. "Periodic"—Base of skull, full and "mean" feeling—P. P. See AT. P.-M. C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Height—Where abnormally shortened by many inferior subluxations or subluxations producing curvatures and kindred conditions. Adjust subluxations and increase height.

Hemorrhage—Where general, C. P. If local, adjust likewise. See At. P.-M. C. P.-S. P.-C. P.-Lu. P.-A. P.-P. P.

Hemorrhagic Purpura—If general, C. P. If local, adjust accordingly. See At. P.-C. P.-Lu. P. and C. P.

Hyperaesthetic—Where general, C. P. If local, adjust accordingly.

Hyperalgesia—Is a purely mental elaboration of the status of peripheral abnormal conditions.

Hyperpyrexia—According to whether local as in the general run of "fevers" or the true type of general excessive heat. This condition is exceedingly rare, although supposed to be common. S. P.-Spl. P.-Li. P.-P. P.-K. P. In combination with K. P.

Hypersecretion—If general such as excessive varea and serum as in sereodoema. See. C. P.

Hypertrophy—General, involving any particular or all general tissues of muscles. of glands, according to location, and in combination with K. P. See K. P. and also A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Immobility—An impossibility physically yet a possibility from philosophical study. If general, one side or the other, C. P. See C. P.-A. P. and P. P.

Incoordination—A term used to express the lack of ease between the mental creation of life and its physical personification by expression in any instance commonly known as disease—diseases in any degree or character in any tissue.

Infancy—Diseases incident to, cerebral palsies of, hemiplegia of, would be determined by location of subluxation (this exact) in preference to waiting for symptoms to develop. Subluxations same as in adult.

Infant—Diseases of, rupture in, infantile paralysis, other diseases of, adjust the same as in adult.

Inflammation—Excessive heat—too much heat—more heat than is normal or necessary.

Insects--Parasitic—Wherever decomposition of urea or serum is taking place, scavengers will be found. An Innate Intelligence adaptation and not a cause producer of a single decomposed cell.

Insolation—Those nerves leading from the Educated brain are insolated, the others are not.

Internal Hemorrhage—See Hemorrhage.

Intervals between Menstrual periods—the length of which is measured normally by Innate intelligence.

Joint—Stiffness, swelling or pain in—Any union of bones in the body can be affected in any numberless combination of diseases. To enumerate diseases is outside of the scope of this philosophy. To locate their cause is what must be analyzed.

Kyphosis—One of these combinations where a succession of vertebral subluxations exist. It may be cervical, dorsal, lumbar or sacral. The adjustment is at three points, highest, center and lowest. From those it may vary above or below. Steady work removes ankyloses and exostoses until normal movement is established.

Lactation and Sexual Functions—Coordination of; Chiropractic philosophy proves one source of power, one directing intelligence with two paths for two sets of organs with different functions at two different locations. Inharmony is impossible, providing that intelligence and power can reach its peripheral.

Lice—Body scavengers. See K. P.

Liver Spots—A misnomer. Brown spots are found with normal functioning livers, and vice versa.

Lordosis is very seldom found. There are rare cases and very difficult is the adjustment in each case, which must be specialized to each case. The author feels justified in not publishing the same.

Loss of Feeling—The inability for impression to reach the mind for interpretation. Adjust according to locality.

Malignant Pustules—These could be anywhere in a human body. The adjustment according to locality and in combination with K. P.

Marie's Disease—Acromegaly. See hypertrophy under this head.

Membrane is the tissue foundation of the body. Serous tissues come first in importance and quantity, mucous membrane is a division of the first. See also AT. P.-M. C. P.-Spl. P.-S. P. and P. P. as examples.

Meningo-myelocele—Spinal; can occur in any position to a great or less extent if local. This is one of the prenatal deformities that are considered in "The Science of Chiropractic," Vol. 2.

Middle Age—Diseases of; Experience and keen observation of has shown that children have the same characteristic diseases as the youth or man, and the young man that of the adult. The name may differ, yet all symptoms, effects are but variations, regardless of age; infant or old age, or any intermediate step.

Miosis—Inasmuch as pressure upon nerves, no matter when, can reoccur at any time, miosis would be of frequent occurrence with subluxations.

Mobility—Excess or lack of; Depends much upon the locality involved, through analysis.

Monoplegia—See M. C. P. and S. P. for examples.

Muscles—Atrophy and hypertrophy of, diseases of, pain in diseases of, rigid recti, paralysis of, arthritic, infantile progressive. See L. P. P.-S. P.-P. P. and A. P.

Muscular Tissue—Amount and character; This depends upon the quantity and equality of current that flows through to tissue from the mind of the creation.

Muscular Cramp—Whether contraction be normal, excessive or the lack of it depends upon the amount of current expressing itself. See A. P.-S. P. and L. P. P. as examples.

Myositis—In this disease any muscle may be involved, according to locality and whether the flow of mental impulses are normal or not.

Myositis Ossificans—See myositis.

Myotonia—A condition, normal or abnormal, dependent entirely upon the quantity of mental impulses, expressed in the region under discussion. Adjust according to location.

Myxoedema — A rare disease. Thoroughly elaborated upon and discussed under "Serous Circulation," The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2.

Nationality—Influence of, upon disease; Nationality has no influence upon disease other than that the expressions of functions must be adapted to the habitant. A Swiss has mountains to climb, the plainsman has the broncho to ride, etc. Occupation and the adaptability thereto is the vital issue, regardless of nation. See Occupations.

Nerve—Nerves are mediums of transmission of Innate mental impulses from the brain to all tissues in the body. The only abnormality possible is lack of function. Composed of tissue, it is subject to all diseases as any other. Many misnomers exist that have been connected with nerves. No tissue is so abused or mutilated in books, literature and articles.

Nervous System—A title given to that aggregate of nerve fibrallæ that converge toward or radiate from the brain. The name given to a compilation of nerves after leaving the foramen magnum.

"Neuralgia"—"Nerve pain"; Is another misnomer based upon the lack of knowledge of the true function of nerves, brain, mind, Innate. It will be used in forthcoming pages, but always quoted; sometimes the true interpretation of what exists will be given. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P P-L. P. P.

"Neurasthenia"—Another misnomer based upon the superstition of the unlucky sympathetic reflex action. See At. P.

"Neuritis"—Nerves are tissue similar to any other, and receive functions accordingly. They are subject to the above abnormality as one function.

Nervousness—Another therapeutical misnomer which tells nothing. The individual having "Nervousness" cannot explain what he means when he uses the word. The P. S. C. supplants it with "Incoordination," which means the muscular movements are not in harmony with the mental creation of that act, hence undetermined and not positive movements of muscles. Nerv-

ousness is based around the superstitions, something that the nerves are supposed to be minus of. See "Muscular Incoordination" under M. C. P.

Nettle Rash—See Eruptions.

Non-union of Bones After Fracture—Lack of reparative function. Adjust according to zone involved.

Neuroses—Any effect without a cause. See "Neuroses" in Dunglison.

Numbness—This usually is so localized that its corresponding zone and subluxation can be easily found and corrected.

Obesity—Usually general. Adjust C. P. in combination with K. P. If local, adjust the vertebra subluxated in that zone in combination with K. P. See C. P. and K. P.

Occupations—See Nationality. The kind, quality and character of the "occupation" has much to do with the concussion of external force with the internal resistance, thus becomes the most important external factor (with the Chiropractor) as regards the causation of subluxations.

Oedema—Same as dropsy; if general, anasarca. See Dropsy under various localities.

Old Age—Diseases incident to, are those similar to those of the youth or middle life. Innate principles are the same in one as well as all ages or shades of periods. The interference would be manifested accordingly.

Osteitis Deformans—A condition that could be in any part of the body. If local, adjust according to the zone involved.

Organs of Excretion—See K. P.-P. P. Sweating is a most important and necessary one. Adjust according to zone involved by local subluxation.

Osteopytes—Exostoses, like osteitis deformans in this manner.

Pachymeningitis—See Meningitis.

Pain is the mental interpretation of abnormal external conditions. Knowledge of location determines position of disease. Adjust subluxation in zone where disease is, then "pain" ceases.

Palpation of Spine—See Vol. 3 of The Philosophy of Chiropractic for local areas. The Chiropractor does not treat or palpate for diseases, but does for the physical representative of causes, therefore considers nothing is gained by the former.

Palsies—See paralyses under respective heads.

Paralysis—Loss or excess of any function, in any degree, combination or quality of tissue in the body. See also M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Paralysis, Monoplegia—According to zone involved.

Parasites—Diseases are not due to the presence of scavengers, but on the contrary health is partially maintained by the presence of these parasites. As tissue decays the scavengers appear; effects but not causes.

Paresis—See paralysis.

Percussion—A diagnostic feature. As Chiropractors do not diagnose symptoms, effects or any disease, he has no use for this line of work.

Periostitis—Acute or chronic. Adjust the subluxation from between which the nerves emit passing to the zone involved.

Poisons—Poisoning of any character depends upon the activity of serous circulation to receive and expel by way of kidneys anything that Innate may regard as poisoning. If the serous circulation be normal then its entrance will be as naught so far as doing damage is concerned. If in quantities, its signification is worth investigation. For the physiological action see "The Science of Chiropractic," Vol. 1, p. 119.

"Proud Flesh"—A disease with a cause. Adjust according to zone, or localized part thereof, that is involved.

Psoriasis can be of any portion of body. Local zone in combination with K. P., usually of face. See M. C. P. and K. P.

Ptosis-See hernia.

Pustule—Can be local or general. See C. P. and K. P. If purely local, adjust in that zone in combination with K. P.

Rachitis—See C. P. and K. P. Usually the combination of the two mentioned.

Rashes—If local, adjust subluxation in combination with K. P. If general, see C. P. and K. P.

Reflex—A thing impossible to a living physical—where the Innate does not receive "messages," does not interpret their value and does not "reply" as her judgment thinks best, therefore a shadow of a substance that Chiropractors are not desiring to spend valuable time on.

Restlessness—As incoordination is common to all tissues in any degree in any particular form. What name you might give to a particular form according to location and degree depends the vividness of your imagination.

Rheumatic Fever—Fever in which pain is the mental interpretation. Some physical conditions become so excessive that pain in a recognized degree is a consequence. All disturbances of a calorific nature create abnormal impressions, hence pain in some degree is the consequence.

"Rheumatic Gout"—See "Rheumatism."

"Rheumatism"—A misnomer, many of which were, have been and are being coined to express unknown quantities. Incoordination applies equally as well here as in any other disease. See U. A. P.-A. P. S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.-C. P.

Rupture—A separation of tissue cells. Any organ or viscera can be involved. Adjust according to zone involved.

Saint Anthony's Fire—See Eruptions.

Salt Rheum—See Eruptions.

Scabs-Scales-See Eruptions.

Scleroderma—In combination with K. P. and locality. Scoliosis—See Kyphosis and Lordosis. The direction varies but causes and manner of adjustment remain the same.

Seborrhoea—Involving serous circulation. See K. P. Sense—Knowledge of all action or disturbances that occur at any place, due to abnormal impressions existing following the functions of the efferent system of nerves.

Serous Circulation—A circulation of all that is liquids in the body. It has definite channels, adits and exits, etc., etc. For thorough description see The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2.

Septicaemia—If serous circulation is performing its duty, excretion of useless liquids, then the above cannot exist.

Sex—Influence on disease; Mediums may vary in general shape or some local peculiarity, but so far as sex is concerned one is just as likely to subluxation as the other.

Shock—The incoordination that exists following concussions of force. The internal resisting the external. These may be light or heavy.

Side—Pain in "Side" is used as vaguely as "Small of the Back." "Side" is anywhere from the head to feet. Adjust according to specific area.

Simple Continued Fever—Every tissue has its heat—such is subject to excessive or lack of normal impulses. Any tissue can be locally or generally subject to excessive heat.

Skin—One of the great emunctories for Serous Circulation. See C. P.-K. P. In all "Skin Diseases" adjust K. P. in combination.

Skin-See C. P.-K. P. and Li. P.

Skull—Unhealed fractures of.

Sloughing—The expression of Innate to rid the body of what was her product but is now a foreign matter for that body.

Spina Bifida—Prenatal. See The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2, Ps. 9, 10, for an explanation.

Spinal and Cerebral Lesions—As all "lesions" are effects, the Chiropractor has nothing to do with them.

"Spinal Concussions"—The result of external forces coming in contact with the internal resistance, the point of union of the two forces is always greatest at some point along the spine.

Spine—Curvatures of. See Kyphosis, lordosis and scoliosis under this head.

Spinous Processes—The most important analytic feature to the Chiropractor. They are compasses that show the right or wrong way of functions.

Splanchnoptosis—See Li. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.

Spondylitis—The calorific mental impulses to each vertebra issues from the foramina above the vertebra

under discussion. A local subluxation might, and in many cases does, disfigure its shape. See Spondylitis Deformans.

Spondylitis Deformans—The abnormal condition which follows excessive heat in a vertebra which destroys chemical opportunities. Continued adjustments allow Innate to rebuild the vertebra.

The M. D.'s "Sprain" of the spine is the Chiropractor's subluxation. If distant, the nerves can, in the largest majority of cases, be traced to it.

Strawberry Tongue—One of the symptoms of scarlet fever.

Sympathetic Nervous System—Based upon superstition and while in vogue now it will not be in fifty years. It is unknown to The P.S.C. and is replaced with a direct brain cell to tissue cell nerve connection.

Sympathy—"By means unknown." See Dunglison's Dictionary and the lecture on this subject in The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2.

Symptom—Any function not being performed coordinately with its mental equivalent; symptoms are endless and but express conditions that are in no two alike and points as an index to cause which teaches the observant to adjust it, rather than treat the effects.

Tabes Dorsalis—See Locomotor Ataxia.

Tactile—Name given to tissues that are so constituted as to receive impressions which are transmitted to brain and there interpreted by the mind. If pressures are hindering this transmission then function (circuit) is not complete.

Taenia—See tapeworm S. P. and Spl. P.

Temperature—If excessive the Chiropractor looks for the "hot box" in the spine. Regardless of name or where located, it has one spot in the spine that is hotter than the rest, that is the physical representative of the cause of this excessive heat, whether local or general. This knowledge in each case is gained through palpation with the back of the bare hand on the spine, not with a thermometer. Adjustment locally restores normal combustion generally. The P. S. C. Chiropractor registers the degree of temperature by the highly developed sense of touch.

Temperature Sense—See temperature.

Tenderness—The interpretation that follows pressure, or arises from abnormal tissues, after reaching the mind. If functions were always normal, tenderness would be unknown. See At. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Thermogenesis—The combination of materials forming heat as a product. Function entirely under the control of Innate Intelligence.

Thorax—See H. P. and Lu. P.

Throbbing—Sensation of; pain of; varies according to location. Adjust locally.

Thrombosis—When anastomoses or inosculation is thoroughly considered it will be found that this term is another misnomer founded on a supposed cause of many diseases.

Tic—Local spasms. Are found in any portion of the body—usually in face. See M. C. P.

Tightness—Sensation of. Impression existed following excessive contraction.

Tingling—Burning, numbness, etc. Impressions that follow various abnormal functions.

Tonic—A quantity, mentally or physically unknown in Chiropractic philosophy, therefore never used.

Traumatic Neurosis—See neuroses. Subluxations following concussions of forces during accidents could and do produce endless combinations of effects.

Tremor—This occurs in any tissue in a body. See incoordination.

Trophic Disturbances—Every time is dependent upon trophic mental impulses as to whether the tissue utilizes the materials deposited there for that purpose. See local subluxation and its zone.

Tuberculosis—See At. P. H. P.-Lu. P.-S. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-Spl. P.-C. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.

Twitching Movements—Where local adjust according to zone involved.

Urticaria—See local zone and K. P.

Vaccina—Pure, a pure lie.

Vaccination—A myth based on superstition and fostered by ignorance.

Variola—See Smallpox.

Varioloid—A light attack of variola. See Variola and Smallpox.

Vein—Veins as well as arteries are subject to abnormal functions similar to the other tissues, but it ceases to be a damage when anastomosis or inosculation is considered. Adjust according to zone involved. For detailed enlightenment see "Circulations, Serous and Blood" in The Science of Chiropractic, Vol. 2.

Venous Distention—Adjust according to zone.

Verruca can be anywhere on epidermis. Adjust according to zone. See M. C. P. and A. P. as examples.

Weakness in any location, degree or character indicates a lack of expression of mental impulses. Adjust according to zone involved.

Weight—Strength does not recognize weight within its limits. The sensations following weakness.

Worms—Any kind, any place in the body are scavengers. The enlarged bacteria to the inside are what lice are to the outside. See Crab Louse.

Zone—This word is used frequently to indicate various layers, as it were. If the body is perpendicular then it can be divided into sections. Each pair of brain nerves has certain zones that it covers. See The Philosophy of Chiropractic, Vol. 3, for an extended description.

#### FIRST CERVICAL. At. P.

Abscess of Brain of Skull.

Abscess of Aural Meatus—Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Analgesia—(Stupor) Aphasia.

Apoplexy.

Apraxia.

Aprosexia.

Ataxia—(Locomotor) In connection with P. P. and C. P. See C. P. and P. P.

Athetosis (Combination with C. P.).

Athymia.

Brain—Abscess of; acute softening of; diseases of; substance of; hydatids of; inflammations of; membranes of; tumor of; insanity of; tuberculosis of; hydrocephalus of (in combination with K.-P. ·See K. P.).

Bulb—(Medulla) Diseases of.

Buzzing of the ear.

Catalepsy (where general).

Catarrh of one or both ears.

Cerebro meningitis (if combined with C. P. cerebro spinal meningitis). See C. P.

Chorea-In combination with P. P. See same there.

Chronic dropsy of the brain (in combination with K. P.). See K. P.

Chronic cerebral meningitis.

Coma—Epileptic, apoplectic, hysterical. See same under K. P. and Lu. P.

Constipation Headache.

Coprolalia.

Corphologia.

Craniotabes.

Deafness-See "Nervous."

Deafness from hardened ear wax.

Delirium—Melancholicum, acute, active, wild, muttering, in fact involving all forms of insanity.

Delusions.

Depression—Mental, etc.

Dipsomania in combination with S. P. and K. P. See S. P. and K. P.

"Downheartedness"—See Dullness.

Diseases of the ear.

Dizziness-See also M. C. P. and S. P.

Dreams-Wild, damaging, etc.

Dropsy—Hydrocephalous. In combination with K. P.

Drowsiness—Abnormal.

Drum of the ear; inflammation of.

Dullness—Mental. See also same under U. H. P.-Spl. P.-Lu. P.

Dura Mater—Cerebral inflammation of.

Dysacusis.

Ear—Abscess of meatus; pain of; discharges from; haematoma of; haemorrhage from; excessive or diminutive sizes of; "earache" of; buzzing in; eczema of; granulation in; polupi of; running from; wax in.

Echolalia.

Eclampsia.

Encephalitis—Acute or chronic, with or without haemorrhage, exudation or suppuration.

Encephalopathia.

Encephalocele.

Epilepsy—In combination with P. P. See P. P.; coma from; convulsions of; physical manifestations of.

Excitement—Abnormal; mental.

Exudative Encephalitis.

Fontanels—Prominent or bulging, sunken, large or delayed closure of.

Haematoma Auris.

Hallucinations.

Head—Abnormal fixity or retraction of; abnormal movement of; in acromegally; hydrocephalus; idiocy; nodding spasm of; rachitis of; pain of; excessive sweating of; tenderness in; etc.

Headache—"Neuralgic" (?) pain; sharp, stinging in character. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-P. P. General Diseases.

Headlice—A scavenger found upon those heads where decayed matter exists, not through lack of cleaning but because a cause exists which produces offal. Means may be used to eradicate them time and again, but once have the cause adjusted and then no headlice.

Hearing-See deafness.

Hebetudo.

Hemicrania.

Haemorrhage—Cerebral, intracranial from ear. See also M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-K. P.

Haemorrhagic Encephalitis—At. P. See also H. P.-Lu. P.-C. P. and general diseases.

Hydatids—Brain. At. P. in combination with K. P. See Li. P.-Lu. P.-K. P.

Hydrencephalocele—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Hydrocephalus—In combination with K. P. See K. P. Hyperacusis—One or both sides.

Hypochondriasis.

Hysteria—Coma of; concussion of; headache of; crises of; traumatic.

Hystero Epilepsy.

Hysterogenic Zones.

Idiocy.

Illusions.

Inflammation of the brain or meningitis; of the drum of the ear.

Intellection—Disorders of.

Lethargy.

Lice—Pediculus copitis. In combination with Ax. P. and P. P. and K. P.

Lyssophobia.

Medulla—Diseases of.

Megalocephalic.

Megalomania.

Membrane—Mucous of ears. See also General Diseases, M. C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.

Memory-Loss of.

Meningitis Cerebro—If combined with C. P. cerebro meningitis. See C. P.

Meningitis—Cerebro tubercular. See C.P.

Meningocele—Cerebral. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and C. P.

Mental Depression or Excitement.

Migraine—Hemicrania. One side or both.

Mind Blindness.

Mind Deafness.

Mind Anosmia.

Mind Ageusia.

Mind Atactilia.

Morphine Habit—In combination with S. P. See S. P. Mydriasis—See also M. C. P.

Nephritic Headache—This may and may not be in combination with nephritis. At all times it exists as a separate disease. The cause of the headache or the nephritis could be adjusted independent of the other. The two manifesting at the same time is known as a "nephritic headache."

"Nervous" deafness.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases; cervico occipital. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P. P.-P.-I. P. P.

"Neurasthenia"—Headache and vertigo of. See General Diseases.

Nodes on skull. See P. P.

Nodding-Spasm.

Ocular Headache—The visual propensity is one function affected, does not exist as a causative factor. The headache thusly known is adjusted here. See S. P.

Ocular Vertigo--See Ocular headache.

Otorrhoea-One or both ears.

Paragraphia.

Paraphrasia.

Pia Mater—Cerebral; inflammation of. See C. P.

Pituitary Body—Any abnormality of one or more of its functions constitute a disease thereof.

Polio-encephalitis-Inferior or superior.

Polyp of the ear.

Pseudo Angina.

Physical Conditions.

Puerperal Convulsions—So named because they are more numerous and violent at this time. Adjust At. P. for such at any time.

Puerperal Mania—The same as puerperal convulsions.

Running from the ear.

Salaam Convulsions—See convulsion.

Scalp—Tenderness of.

Serous Meningitis—See K. P.

Somnambulism.

Somnolence.

Stupor.

Sunstroke—See also K. P.

Temper is only known when mediums are abnormal through which power has been transformed. Abnormal power that goes to the organ (brain) involved.

Temperate—See temper.

Tenderness of head, scalp. See also General Diseases, Lu. P.-C. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Throbbing in ear:

Torticollis—Condition of cervical fractures or subluxations. The former adapts in present form, the latter creates the various moves as it is known by. Traumatic Hysteria—Dependent always upon the subluxation following traumatism.

Tuberculosis of brain; tuberculosis meningitis of brain. See also General Diseases.

Tumors of brain. See also U. P. P.-P. P. or L. P. P. and K. P.

Ulceration of head or face. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Uterine Headaches—The same headache does exist without uterine troubles. Exists as one of a combination of symptoms. If present during uterine troubles adjust in combination with P. P. See P. P.

Vertigo—If of a cerebral type, minus other combinations. See also S. P.

Water on the brain. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Wax-Ear, hardened.

#### SECOND CERVICAL. AX. P.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Catarrh of nose is often adjusted here.

Convulsions—Epileptic, hysterical. See same under C. P.-P. P. and K. P.

Elephantiasis—Eyelids. See also M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Facial Paralysis—One side or both; local. See L. C. P. and C. P.

Facial Spasm—One side or both, local. See L. C. P. Locomotor Ataxia—In combination with At. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Spasmodic Torticollis—Could be as a result of broken circuits of subluxations of any cervical.

Sweating of Head—The local serous circulation is controlled by the output of mental impulses passing outward at this point.

Wryneck—See torticollis.

### SECOND AND THIRD CERVICAL. U. CER. P.

Acne in this zone with K. P.

Amaurosis—Amblyopia.

Anosmia—(Loss of smell).

Boils of upper neck and face.

Catarrh—Nasal, acute or chronic.

Cheeks—Puffing of.

Contractures of muscles of neck. See A. P.-S. P.-

P. P.

Cramps of muscles of neck. See U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Erysipelas of face and head. In combination with K. P. See U. A. P. and K. P.

Monoplegia—Himinopsia. See General Diseases and S. P.

Mimic Spasm.

Nares and Nasal—Functions of; discharges; stenosis. See also M. C. P.

Ophthalmoplegia—See S. P.

Retropharyngeal abscess.

Sleeplessness-Insomnia.

# THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH CERVICAL. M. C. P.

Acne of this zone combined with K. P.

Amaurosis-Amblyopia.

"Anaemic" headache. Aphosia.

Arhythmia ("Nervousness"; muscular incoordination).

Árthritis—Deformans of arms or any portion thereof. Astasia.

Asthma with nasal catarrh. In combination with A. P. See A. P.

Asthenopia.

Barber's Itch—In combination with K. P. See K. P. Bleeding from the nose. See also Lu. P.-S. P.-K. P.-and P. P.

Blindness-Color, etc.

Boils of middle neck and some parts of the face.

Catarrh of head; nasal chambers. See also S. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Cheeks-Abnormal circumscribed redness of.

Chicken Pox-In combination with K. P.

Chronic nasal catarrh.

Cold in the head.

Conjunctivitis.

Cornea—Affections of; ulcers of; inflammation of. This as well as S. P. are involved in different cases. Tracings prove either may be the cause. See same under S. P.

Coryza.

Dentition—Too early; delayed; too soft or hard; brittle; chalky or difficult.

Diplegia Facialis on both sides. See C. P.

Discharges from the nose.

Diseases of eyesight.

Diseases—"Nervousness."

Diseases of the teeth.

Dizziness. See also At. P. and S. P.

Epiphora—See also K. P. and R. P.

Epistaxis—If on the right side adjust to that side, and vice-versa.

Epithelioma of eyelid. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Esophagus—Occasionally the upper portions can be reached from this region.

Eustachian Tubes-Diseases of.

Eye—Inability to close; pain in; discharge from. See also S. P. and K. P.

Eyesight.

Face—Abnormal or lack of color of (in combination with K. P.); ecchymosis of (in combination with K. P.); flushing of; acromegaly of; facial hemiatrophy; osteitis deformans; myopathy; ordema or swelling of. See K. P.

Facial paralysis.

Farsight.

Gout in neck. See also A. P.-C. P.-L. P. P.-K. P.

Gums—Sponginess; ulceration of; bleeding from. See also K. P.

Headache — "Nervous." See also At. P.-S. P.-P. P. General Diseases.

Hemianopia.

Haemorrhage—retinal; nasal. See also At. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-K. P.

Herpes, Facial.

Hordeolum—Either eye; adjust towards side affected.

Hyperaesthesia—Retinal. See General Diseases and S. P.

Hyperasphresia—One or both sides.

Inflammation of the cornea; of the conjunctiva; of the iris (iritis); of the tear duct.

Influenza—In combination with C. P. and K. P. See C. P. and K. P.

Insomnia.

Iridoplegia—Lack of adaptation to lights, etc.

Iris—Inflammation of.

Iritis-See also Inflammation and Iris.

Itching—See Fornication.

Jaw—Paralysis of; mortification or decomposition of. Kakosmia.

Lachrymation—Either or both eyes.

Lagophthalmos—Either one or both eyelids in either or both eyes.

La Grippe—See Influenza.

Lockjaw.

Lupus—One or both sides.

Malor Bone-Tenderness of, etc.

Measles-In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Membrane—Mucus of nose. See also At. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-P. P. and General Diseases.

Mortification of the jaw.

Mydriasis-See also At. P.

Myopia—Muscular Incoordination. Commonly known among the laity and superstitious reasoners as one form of "Nervousness." Where general, adjust here. If localized, adjust accordingly.

Nares and Nasal-See also U. Cer. P.

Neck—Rigidity of; tenderness on; general condition of.

"Nervous Prostration"—As all "prostration" is incapability of function in more or less of the body, and function depends upon power, it is obvious that an absence is death, a diminishment is "Prostration." The power is mental, not "nervous." Conclusion: Prostration of the physical because of the lack of the mental. Moral: Do not use misnomers. Patients commonly known as "nervous" are adjusted here.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases, tic douloureux. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Nose—Discharges from; diseases of; pain of; regurgitation of fluids through; abnormal shape, size, color; ulceration of; stenosis of; catarrh of; itching of; swollen; bleeding from; etc.

Optic Atrophy.

Ozaena.

Palsies of face. See P. P. and A. P.

Paralysis—Jaw muscles of face. See General Diseases. Also M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. L. P. P.

Parosmia

Photophobia.

Polyp of the nose.

Psoriasis of face. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and General Diseases.

Puffing Cheeks.

Pupil—Abnormally contracted, dilated, lack of response to accommodation, lack of response to light, etc., on one side or both.

Regurgitation of fluids through the nose. See also H. P.-S. P. and Lu. P.

Rhinitis-acute, atrophic, hypertrophic or chronic.

Risus sardonicus.

Scarlet Fever—In combination with K. P. & C. P. See K. P. and C. P.

Screw—Driver teeth.

Sight-Weak.

Sleeplessness—See Insomnia.

Smallpox-In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Smell—Disturbances of the sense of.

Sneezing—Continued, etc.

Sordes—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Speech—Alterations in manner of; normal mechanism of. These organs get their mental impulse supply through 5-6 cervical and S. P. Sometimes it is one and sometimes the opposite. Palpation and nerve tracing make the decision accurate. See S. P.

Sputum—If formed in nasal passages adjust here. See also Lu. P. and S. P.

Stenosis-Nasal. See also H. P.-S. P.

Strabismus—See also S. P.

Stye—One side or both.

Subconjunctival Haemorrhage.

Sycosis.

Tears—Flowing of; one or both sides.

Teeth—Eruption of; "grinding" of; abscess of roots, gums, etc.; notched, dentated or decayed, "screwdriver;" chattering of; etc.

Teething should be accompanied without pain or excessive heat; if there is, adjust cause,

Tetanus—Trismus; one or both sides.

Tic douloureux.

Tic-Where of face.

Tophi on ear.

Trismus—See Tetanus.

Verruca on face or neck. See also General Diseases and A. P.

Voice-Nasal.

Wakefulness-Insomnia.

Xanthelasma of eyelids.

## FIFTH AND SIXTH CERVICAL. L. C. P. OR U. A. P.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Arm-Inability to move. See A. P.

Armpit—Tenderness of. See A. P.

Asthma (where very high).

Boils of lower portion of neck or upper shoulders.

Bronchi—Obstruction of; bronchiectasis; bronchitis, acute or chronic, of; broncho-pneumonia; bronchorrhoea; where the upper zone is involved.

Choking attacks; occasionally upper throat is reached by adjustment here. See also S. P.

Chronic rheumatism of shoulders.

Cramps of hands or writer's cramps. See U. Cer.

Clavicles—Swelling on, above, below or of, in any portion or the opposite; depletion of, above or below; etc. See same under U. H. P.

Coldness of Hands—See same under A. P.

Cough—Bronchial; if upper, see A. P.-Lu. P. and S. P. SPL. P. and General Diseases.

Cramps of hands or writer's cramp of arms. See U. Cer. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Dyspnoca—Where confined to a superior bronchial zone. See also L. H. P. and Lu. P.

Elephantiasis—Hands or forearms or portions thereof. See also Ax. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Erysipelas—Upper shoulder and arm regions. In combination with K. P. See U. C. P.-A. P.-K. P.

Facial paralysis; one side or both; local. See also Ax. P. and C. P.

Facial spasms; one side or both; local. See also Ax. P.

Felon-See also A. P.

Hand—Atrophy of, claws; arthritis deformans; spade; coldness of; see also A. P.

Hand—Excessive sweating urea of. See also K. P. and A. P.

Handwriting, defects in. See also A. P.

Hay Fever-See also A. P.

Humerus—Enlargement, swelling, pain of, atrophy of, exostoses on, fractures unhealed, etc., in superior zones of arm. See also A. P.

Joint—Shoulder—stiffness and pain in. See A. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. and General Diseases.

Larynx—Affections of, catarrh of, tumours of. Although not as a general rule to be found here but occasionally. See S. P.

Mouth—Diseases of. The minority of cases have subluxation at this place. This localization holds good only in rare cases. See S. P. and K. P.

Myoclonia—Of upper arms. See also A. P.-P. P.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases—cervico brachial superior zone. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Obstructions—Bronchial, acute or chronic. See Spl. P.-Li. P.

Radius—Enlargements of, osteitis of, osteomalacia, eburnation of, etc., etc.

"Rheumatism"—See General Diseases. Shoulder muscles or joint of. See also U. A. P.-A. P.-S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.-C. P.

Shoulder—Stiffness in and pain of, drooping of.

Sterno mastoids—Abnormal functions of.

Stiffness of shoulder joint.

Throat—Occasionally all that are usually found at S. P. will be traced to here alone or in combination with S. P.

### FIRST AND SECOND DORSAL—A. P.-U. H. P.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P. Regurgitation of the heart.

Aorta—Aneurism of.

Arm—Miscellaneous signs and symptoms connected with. See U. A. P.

Armpit-Tenderness of. See U. A. P.

Arrhythmia cordis (irregular rhythm of heart.)

Asthma—(Bronchial, "hay"). See hay Asthma.

Asthma—With nasal catarrh. In combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P.

Atrophy—Of arm, one or both.

Breathing—Difficult, painful, rapid, of bronchii. See also Lu. P.

Bronchi—Same as described under "Bronchi" in U. A. P., only this would be lower zone.

Bronchitis-Acute or chronic.

Cardia-Spasm of.

Cardio—Pulmonary murmur of, if high. (See the same under U. Lu. P.)

Chest—pain in, distention of tissue of, oedema of, unilateral or localized swellings or prominences of. See "Chest" under Lu. P.

Chronic—Rheumatism of arms.

Clavicle—Same as described under L. C. P., only lower zones.

Claw Hand—Contractured muscles, etc.

Coldness of Hands—In combination with K. P. See same under U. A. P. and L. P. P.-C. P. and K. P.

Cough—Bronchial. Lower zone than found with U. A. P. See U. A. P.-Lu. P. and S. P. Spl. P. also General Diseases.

Cramps—Of hands, fingers or muscles of arms. See U. Cer. P.-U. A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Dilatation of heart. See also L. H. P.

Diseases of the heart.

Dullness—Cardiac. See also under At. P.-Spl. P.-Lu: P.

Dyspnoea—Where confined to the true bronchial zone. See also U. A. P. and Lu. P.

Dystrophies—If confined to one or both arms or portions thereof. See S. P.-K. P.-L. P. P.-C. P.

Elephantiasis—Arms or portions thereof. See also Ax. P.-M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Erysipelas—Lower arms. In combination with K. P. See U. C. P.-U. A. P.-K. P.

Felon—See also U. A. P.

Finger Nails-Wavy, stunted growth of.

Fingers—Blue or waxy, clubbing of, distortion of, cramped, gouty.

Gout-In arms, M. C. P.-C. P.-L. P. P.-K. P.

Hand-Same as U. A. P. See U. A. P.

Hand-Same as U. A. P. See U. A. P. and K. P.

Handwriting, defects in. See also U. A. P.

Hay Asthma—

Hay Fever—See also U. A. P.

Heart—Aneurism, dilatation of, diseases of, displaced, fatty, fibroid, hypertrophy, "nervousness" of, pain of, rupture of, organic diseases of, palpitation of, etc. On left side.

Haemorrhage—Broncho pulmonary, the bronchial portion. See also At. P.-M. C. P. Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P. P. P.-K. P.

Humerus—Same as under U. A. P. only lower zones. See U. A. P.

Hydrothorax—If of a high zone, in combination with K. P. See also K. P.-Lu. P. and Li. P.

Hypertrophy—of finger nails. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and also General Diseases. H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-and L. P. P.

Hypertrophy—Cardiac, of auricles, in combination with K. P. See also K. P. and General Diseases. A. P. C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Immobility—As of arms in local paralysis. See General Diseases, also C. P. and P. P.

Ineffectual systole, or diastole.

Joint—Elbow and wrist, stiffness and pain in. See also General Diseases U. A. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Laryngismus stridulus.

Megalocheirous.

Muscles—Atrophy, paralysis or hypertrophy of hand of. See General Diseases, S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Muscular Cramps—Hands and fingers. See also General Diseases, S. P. and L. P. P.

Myocarditis-

Myoclonia—Of lower arms. See also U. A. P. and P. P.

Nails—Diseases of, deformity of, for fingers. See also L. P. P.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases, cervico brachial, if of a low zone. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Onychia-Heart. See also Lu. P.-S. P.

Palsies-Peripheral, of arms.

"Rheumatism"—See General Diseases, elbow or wrist muscles, joints, ligaments or tendons of. See also U. A. P.-S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.-C. P.

Rose Cold—See Hay Fever.

Sternum—Superior portion of disease of. See also Lu. P.

Swelling—Of hands, in combination with K. P. See K. P.

Thorax—See Lu. P. This might be involved but a higher zone.

Thrills—Cardiac, hydatid, etc.

Trachea—Displacement of.

Tracheal tugging.

Tuberculosis—Of pericardium. See also General Diseases.

Tumours—of Hand. See also Lu. P. and P. P.

Verruca—On arms, upper shoulders, or hands. See also General Diseases and M. C. P.

Wrist—Drop; represents a degree of paralysis; can be in one or both sides; adjust according.

Writer's Cramp—A condition similar to wrist drop. Adjust the same for either.

## SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH DORSAL.

#### L. H. P. or Lu. P.

Abscesses of lungs, breasts. See also Li. P. and P. P. Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Affections of the lung.

Aneurism of aorta.

Atelectasis (pulmonary).

Bleeding—In consumption. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Bradycardia—

Breast—"Hysterical" or pangs of, tumours of, cancers of, lack of lacteal secretion, excretion or development of, before, during or following pregnancy, pains in, swelling of, abscess of, etc.

Breathing—Difficult, painful, rapid. See also A. P.

Breast Bone-Pain of.

Carpo—Pedal spasm (in combination with S. P.-)

Cardio-Pulmonary murmer of, if low.

Cavities in lungs, following abscesses, etc., or depletion of cellular tissue in tuberculosis.

Chaps—Of the nipples.

Chest—Barrel shaped, deformities of; pain of; also dropsy of; same as described under U. H. P. This zone would be lower.

Chronic—Lung fever.

"Cold" on the chest.

Coma—Gas poisoning. See same under At. P.-K. P.

Cough—Lung such as tuberculosis. See U. A. P. -A. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.

Crepitant rale.

Dexio cardia—As in prolapsis, etc.

Dilatation of heart. See also U. H. P.

Diseases—Of lungs.

Diseases—Of chest.

Dropsy—Cardiac—In combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Hydrothorax—In combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Oedema. Pulmonum in combination with K. P.

Drying-Of milk in breasts.

Dullness-Over lung. See also At. P.-U. H. P.-Spl. P.

Dyspnoea—Lungs. See also U. A. P. and L. H. P.

Emphysema.

Emphyema—Pleural. See also "General Diseases" and Li. P.

Endocarditis-Chronic, malignant, or simple.

Enlargement—Of the heart.

Expansion—Chest, deficient respiration, excess respiratory.

Expiration—Prolonged.

Fatty Heart.

Gangrene of lung.

Gland, Mammary—Tuberculosis of; cancers, tumors of. See S. P.-Spl. P.-L. P. P.

Haemopericardium—If of heart.

Haemothorax-If of chest. See also Li. P.

Haemoptysis.

Haemorrhage—Broncho pulmonary, the pulmonary portion. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.-K. P.

Haemorrhagic percarditis—H. P. See also At. P.-H. P.-C. P. and General Diseases.

Hoarsness—Pharynx (L. H. P.). See also S. P.

Hoarsness-Larynx (Lu. P.). See also S. P.

Hydatids of lungs—pleura. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Hydrothorax—If of a medium zone, from superior to inferior, in combination with K. P. See K. P. also U. H. P. and Li. P.

Inflammation—Of the lungs.

Intercostal "Neuralgia," if of a high zone. See Li. P. Intercostal spaces—If bulging or retraction of, in high zone. See Li. P.-C. P.-S. P. and Spl. P.

Labor pneumonia.

Lactation—Lack of; excess of; other diseases of. See General Diseases.

Lungs—Abscess of; hydatids of; gangrene of; growths in; miliary tuberculosis of; diseases of; pain of; pythisis, acute or chronic, syphilis of; haemorrhages from; lung stones, etc.

Mastadenitis.

Mastalgia.

Mastatrophia.

Mastodynia.

Mastodynia—Polygala.

Mediastinal Abscess-Inflammation of; tumors of; etc.

Mediastino pericarditis.

Mediastinum—Any disease of; locally defined.

Megalocardia.

Milk fever.

Mitral incompetency, stosis, pulse of, etc.

Murmers-Abnormal of heart.

Myoidema—Of lungs.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases, mammary and intercostal if of a superior zone. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Nipple—Diseases of; one side or both

Oppression—Chest

"Organic Heart Disease."

Organs of Respiration—Diseases of.

Orthopnoea.

Palpitation of heart—Left side.

Pectoriloquy.

Pericardial cavity—Puncture of; effusion in; friction of.

Pericarditis—Acute, chronic, hemorrhage, local or general, purulent.

Pericardium—Diseases of; tuberculosis of.

Phthisical chest.

Phthisis-Acute or chronic pulmonary.

Pigeon Breast.

Pleura—Disease of; hydatids of; new growths of; pain of in disease; tuberculosis of.

Pleural and pleuro pericardial friction.

Pleural effusions.

Pleurisy—Acute, chronic, encysted, haemorrhagic, interlobar, purulent, tuberculosis.

Pleurodynia—Not accurately named—If of an upper zone on one side or the other. See Li. P. and C. P.

Pleuropneumonia.

Pneumonia—Acute or chronic, interstitial, labor, etc.

Pneumopericardium.

Pneumothorax.

Pulmonary atelectasis.

Pulmonary incompetence.

Pulmonary stenosis.

Pulmonary consumption.

Pulse—Decreased frequency of; increased frequency, where not the result of adaption but abnormal function—intermittent or irregular—stenosis, aneurism, etc.

Pus—In the chest.

Pyopneumothorax.

Quality of mother's milk.

Regurgitation—Aortic, tricuspid. See also M. C. P. and S. P.

Regurgitation—Pulmonary. See also M. C. P. and S. P.

Resonance—Pulmonary.

Respiratory center.

Respiration, sighing.

Respiratory expansion—Lack of.

Respiratory system—Lungs of; diseases of. Shingles.

Sighing—Where continued or abnormal.

Smothering—Of lungs.

Sore Nipples-One or both sides.

Sputum—If formed in lungs adjust here. See also M. C. P. and S. P.

Stenocardia.

Stenosis—Aortic, mitral, tricuspid. See also M. C. P.-S. P.

Stenosis—Pulmonary. See also M. C. P.-S. P.

Sternum—Lower portion of; diseases of. See also H. P.

Streptococcus pneumonia—Scavenger found in pneumonia when progressed far enough to form an exudate.

Systole—Ineffectual or abnormal in any character. I achucardia.

Tenderness—Of thorax; zone including those organs. See also General Diseases, AT. P.-C. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Thorax—See General Diseases. Principal viscera are heart and lungs. Bilateral deformities of; oedema of; tenderness of; unilateral contraction of; unilateral deformities of. See U. H. P.

Tricuspid incompetency—(Regurgitation) incompetence and stenosis, direct effect of, upon the heart.

Tuberculosis—Acute or chronic of lungs; pulmonary phthisis; of mammary glands; of pleura. See General Diseases.

Tumors-Of chest. See also A. P. and P. P.

Ulna—Swellings or modes of; osteomalacia of; any other disease of; etc.

Valves-Abnormalities of; of heart.

Valvular lesions (effects, symptoms), acute or chronic, defects, broken compensation.

Ventricle—Left or right hypertrophy of.

# FOURTH, FIFTH DORSAL. Li. P.

Abscess of liver. See also Lu. P. and P. P.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Acute or chronic inflammation of the liver.

Bile duct—Impacted gallstones in; stricture of; inflammation of; prolapsis of; cystic of; acute catarrh of; chronic catarrh of; stenosis of; obstruction of; suppuration of.

"Biliousness"—In combination with pressure on left side of S. P.

"Bilious" Colic.

"Bilious" Fever.

"Bilious Headache"—In combination with pressures on both sides of S. P.

Carcinoma of gall bladder.

Catarrh of liver.

Cholangitis—Acute or chronic catarrh of; suppuration of.

Cholelithiasis—Acute or chronic.

Chronic—Inflammation of the liver.

Cirrhosis of the liver.

Clay colored stools.

Colic—Hydatid. See also Spl. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P. Diseases—Of the liver.

Dropsy-Hepatic. In combination with K. P.

Empyema—Gall bladder. See also Lu. P. and "General Diseases."

Funnel chest.

Gall Bladder—Acute or chronic inflammation of; carcinoma of; dropsy of; empyema of; pain of; gallstone impacted in cystic duct; all diseases of.

Gallstones—Gathering matter for; passage of, etc. Gin Liver.

Green stools.

Haemothorax—If of a lower zone of chest than L. H.

P. See also Lu. P. Hepatoptosis.

Hydatid Tumors—Of liver. In combination with K.

P. See also At. P.-Lu. P.-K. P.-K. P.

Hydrothorax—If of a low zone, in combination with

K. P. See K. P., also U. H. P. and Lu. P.

Hypersecretion—Bile, in combination with K. P. See

K. P., also C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Icertus—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Intercostal spaces—If lower zone than Lu. P. See also Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P. and Spl. P.

Intercostal "Neuralgia"—See also Lu. P.

Jaundice—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Liver—Abnormal consistence or roughness of; abscess of; acute inflammation of; atrophy of; carcinoma of; cirrl:osis of; enlargement of; fatty, gin, hydatid tu-

mors of; hyperaemia, irregular shape of; movable or floating; pain of; syphilis of; tuberculosis of, etc. The liver is a gland and all glands secrete from and secrete into serous circulation. We look also to the controller K. P., for general conditions. See also K. P.

Liver—Pains over. The zone would still remain the same; therefore the adjustment for a region "over" would still be the same.

Obstruction—Gallstones in gall duct. See also A. P. and Spl. P.

Passage of Gallstones—Difficult, "painful." Perihepatitis.

Pleurodynia—If of a lower zone than Lu. P. See Lu. P. and C. P.

Splanchnoptosis—Liver. See also General Diseases, S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Spleen and Liver—Combined enlargement of; in combination with similar functions at Spl. P. See Spl. P.

Tuberculosis-Acute or chronic of liver.

### FIFTH, SIXTH DORSAL. C. P.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Angemia.

Anasarca—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Asthmatic paralysis.

Ataxia—(Locomotor) in connection with At. P. and P. P. See At. P. and P. P.

Athetosis—Combination with At. P.

Atrophy—Following hemiplegia.

Blackheads—In combination with K. P. where the back or chest is involved.

Chills-If general.

Cloasma—If general adjust in combination with K.

P. See same under "General Diseases."

Chronic-"Nervous Exhaustion."

Cold or Chilly sensations where general. In combination with K. P. See same under A. P.-U. A. P.-C. P. and L. P. P.

Constitutional Diseases—Many have this as a central point from which nerves radiate.

Convulsions—Where general. See same under Ax. P. C. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Cramps—Such as swimmers. See U. Cer. P.-U. A. P.-U. P.-S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Crossed paralysis.

Debiles.—Where general.

Decreased mobility—Where superficially general. See "General Diseases."

Degeneracy—Where generally superficial. See "General Diseases."

Diplegia—On both sides. See M. C. P.

Diseases—Some of which have nerves from here that take in several dermatomeres, so far as same functions are concerned.

Dropsy-Anasarca. In combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Arachnoid. General, in combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Hydrarthrosis. Local subluxation in combination with K. P.

Dura mater—Spinal inflammation of.

Dystrophies—If generally more or less. See also A. P.-S. P.-K. P. and L. P. P.-P. P.

Elephantiasis—If general. See also Ax. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Eruptions—If general adjust here and K. P. See same under "General Diseases" and K. P.

Facial paralysis—One side of entire face as in hemiplegia. See also Ax. P.-L. C. P.

Gout in Back—See also M. C. P.-A. P.-L. P. and K. P.

Gout—Where universally general adjust C. P. in combination with K. P.

Heat rash—Where general. In combination with K. P. See also K. P.

Hemianaethesia-On either side.

Hemiplegia—Crossed infantile.

Hemiplegia-On either side. Adult.

Haemorrhage—General on skin or spinal. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-S. P.-P. P.-K. P.

Haemorrhagic Purpura—If general; if local see At. P.-H. P.-Lu. P. as examples.

Hypersecretion—Where general and if a serum, as in serodoema or urea as in dropsy in combination with K. P. See K. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Hypertrophy—General. In combination with K. P. See also A. P.-H. P.-General Diseases-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Immobility—As in hemiplegia, one side or the other. See General Diseases, also A. P. and P. P.

Influenza—In combination with M. C. P. and K. P.

Intercostal spaces—If a lower zone than Li. P. See also Lu. P.-Li. P.-S. P. and Spl. P.

Lice—Pediculus corporis, in combination with K. P. See At. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Meningitis—Spinal. If combined with At. P.-cerebro spinal meningitis. See At. P.

Meningitis—External or internal spinal. See At. P. Meningocele—External or internal spinal. See At. P. In combination with K. P.

Meningo-myelitis-Of general cord.

"Nervous" Prostration—See M. C. P.

"Neuralgia"—Intercostal of an intermediate zone. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Obesity—If general, in combination with K. P. See General Diseases and K. P.

Paralysis—Hemiplegia, either side. See General Diseases, also M. C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Paramyoclomus multiplex.

Pia mater—Spinal, acute or chronic inflammation of. See also At. P.

Pleurodynia—If of a lower zone than Li. P. See Lu. P. and Li. P.

Poliomyelitis—Anterior or posterior, superior or inferior, acute or chronic.

Pustule—If general, in combination with K. P. See K. P. and General Diseases.

Rachitis—Rhachitis, rickets. In combination with K. P. See General Diseases and K. P.

"Rheumatism"—General, of any character. See General Diseases, also U. A. P.-A. P.-S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P.-P.-P.-P. P.-U. P. P.-D. P.

Scarlet Fever—In combination with K. P. and M. C. P. See K. P. and M. C. P.

Seborrhoea—If general, in combination with K. P.

Skin—Where abnormal generally in color, emphysema of haemorrhage of urea or serum as in "serodoema," excessive or lack of moisture of, etc. If purely local then adjust vertebra in zone. See also General Diseases and K. P.

Spinal Meninges—Inflammation of; external or internal.

Spinal meningitis.

Tenderness—Of dorsal of back. See also General Diseases, At. P.-Lu. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Tuberculosis—Tuberculous meningitis of spinal cord. See General Diseases.

Typhoid Fever—The general excessive heat has its location at this place. In combination with P. P. See P. P.

# FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH DORSAL. S. P.

Achylia gastrica—Acoria.

Acne in this zone combined with K. P.

Acute catarrh of the larynx.

Adenoids of larynx.

Affections of the larynx.

Ageusia—Diminution or loss of taste.

Anachonchylism—Gargling.

Anarthria—Stammering.

Angina—Of any part of esophagus.

Anisocoria.

Anorexia.

Aphasia—See Loss of Speech.

Aphthae—Where confined to regions above pyloris in intestinal tract.

Abnormalities of appetite.

Appetite-Voracious.

"Bad tastes."

Baldness.

Belching of gases from stomach.

"Biliousness"—In combination with Li. P.

"Bilious Headaches"—In combination with Li. P.

Bleeding—From the stomach or throat. See also M. C. P.-Lu. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Buccal Cavity—Eruptions, ulcers and sloughs in; petechial and pigmented spots in; cold sores in; inflamed mucous membrane of.

Boulimia.

Cancer of stomach.

"Canker" sore mouth.

Carcinoma of stomach.

Carpo-Pedal spasm; in combination with U. Lu. P.

Catarrh of buccal cavity, larynx, esophagus, catarrhal gastritis, acute or chronic. See also M. C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Cestodes—Stomach.

"Child Crowing"—If stomach or throat muscles contract abnormally. See same under Spl. P.

Choking Attacks—The throat is primarily the organ involved. See also L. C. P.

Clergymen's sore throat.

Chronic—Indigestion.

Contractures of muscles of stomach on left or throat on right. See U. C. P.-A. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Cornea—Affections of; ulcers of. See M. C. P.

Cough—Stomach and throat whooping. See U. A. P.-

A. P.-Lu. P.-Spl. P. Also General Diseases.

Cramps—Stomach. See U. Cer. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Croup—Dry, loose, painful, false, true or spasmodic.

Dandruff—Nerves are often traceable in this disease to and over the scalp. On right side. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Dilatation—Of the stomach.

Diphtheroid sore throat on right side.

Diphtheria—On right side.

Diphtheritic membrane.

Diplopia—R. S.

Diseases—Of the digestive system.

Diseases—Of the stomach.

Diseases—Of the throat.

Dizziness—Pressures on right side. See also At. P. and M. C. P.

Dipsomania—In combination with At. P. and K. P. See At. P. and K. P.

Dropsy—Hydrophthalmia—eyeballs. In combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Fistula lacrymalis, in combination with K. P.

Dyspepsia-Any phase.

Dysphagia—On right side.

Dystrophies—If confined to intestinal tract from pylorus up. See also A. P.-K. P.-L. P. P.-C. P.

Elephantiasis—Lips. See also Ax. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-P. P.

Enlargement—Of the tonsils, uvula.

Enophthalmos.

Eructations—Adjust to left side.

Esophagus—Acute or chronic inflammation, cancer, dilatation, rupture, spasms, stricture or ulcerations of; adjust to right side.

Exophthalmic Goitre—Can be easily and accurately traced to S. P. from right side to thyroid glands. Adjust to right side.

Exophthalmos—Of one or both eyes. Same side as goitre.

Eye, crossed, protrusion of. See also M. C. P. and K. P.

Eyeball.

Eyestrain—Irregular or spasmodic movements of.

Gas-Of stomach. See also P. P.

Gas—On the stomach.

Gastralgia.

Gastrectasia.

Gastric Juice.—See Spl. P.

Gastric Neuroses.

Gastritis—Acute or chronic catarrh of; atrophic or sclerotic, acute or chronic gastric ulcer, phlegomonous or suppurative, or any other combination of gastric symptoms.

Gastro—Duodenities; the gastric portion of. See Spl. P.

Gastrodynia.

Gastroptosis.

Gland—Thyroid—Parotid—Tumors of; diseases of either. See Lu. P.-Spl. P.-L. P. P.

Glossitis—On right side.

Goitre—Exophthalmic, simple.

Graves' Disease-See goitre.

Gullet, stricture of.

Haematemesis.

Hair—Color, absence of; loss of.

Headache—"Sick"—on right side. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-P. P. General Diseases.

Heartburn.

Haemorrhage—Stomach. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-P. P.-K. P.

Herpes-Of pharynx.

Heterophoria.

*Hiccough*—If spasmodic contractions of stomach. See Spl. P.

Hippus.

Hoarseness—Esophageal.

Hyperaesthesia—Gastric. See also General Diseases and M. C. P.

Hyperphoria-Right side.

Hypersecretion—Gastric juice, salivary fluid, in combination with K. P. See K. P. also C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Infarction—Gastric. Mischief begins here or in small intestines; cause is located accordingly. See Spl. P.

Indigestion—Acute or chronic.

Inflammation—Of the Stomach.

Intercostal Spaces—If a lower zone than C. P. See also Lu. P.-Li. P.-C. P. and Spl. P.

Laryngeal Paralysis—Vertigo, inflammation of; acute or chronic catarrh of; syphilitic, tuberculosis, tumors of. Right side.

Larynx—Affections of; catarrh of; tumors of. Rarely but occasionally you might find subluxation at L. C. P. See L. C. P.

Lips—Foam on; herpes, fissures, chancre, epithelioma of; swelling of; twitching unilateral deviation of; on right side.

Loss of speech, voice. See Aphasia.

Megaloglossia.

Megalogastria.

Membrane—Mucous of digestive tract superior to pylorus of stomach, false. On right side. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-S. P.- Spl. P.-P. P. and General Diseases.

Metallic Voice-On right side.

Monoplegia—Glosoplegia. See also General Diseases and S. P.

"Morning Sickness"—Altho considered a symptom of pregnancy many men and women (not pregnant) have the same symptoms. Adjust here whether pregnant or not, male or female.

Morphine Habit—In combination with At. P.

Motor Power of Stomach—Passing out left side of S. P. proceeding in a circling manner to stomach.

Mouth—Diseases of; bitter taste in; soreness inside of; tumors of; foaming from; bleeding from; in the majority of cases due to lack of current being transmitted over nerves passing outward through right side of S. P. The minority have subluxations at 5th and 6th cervical. See M. C. P. and K. P.

Mucus—In gastric contents.

Mumps—Right side adjustment.

Muscles—Ocular atrophy, hypertrophy or paralysis of. See also General Diseases A. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Muscular Cramps—Of stomach. See also General Diseases A. P. and L. P. P.

Mutisin—Adjust to right side.

"Nervous" (?) dyspepsia. I know of no other when it is realized that all digestion is performed by the execution of mental impulses that have been so transmitted by nerves.

"Nervous" (?) eructations. See "Nervous" (?) dyspepsia.

"Nervous" (?) vomiting. See "Nervous" (?) dyspepsia.

Nystagmus—One or both eyes, one or both sides.

Ocular Muscles-Insufficiencies of. See At. P.

Oculo motor paralysis.

Odor of Breath-Of vomitus, abnormal.

Omentum—Gastric, omentum majus, cordlike, prolapsis of, dropsy of, etc. See Spl. P.-U. P. P.

Ophthalmoplegia—One or more muscles. See also U. C. P.

Oppression-Stomach. See Lu. P. and H. P.

Organ of digestion.

Pain in stomach (Gastrodynia).

Palate—Anaesthesia.

Paralysis—Of vocal cords, diphtheritic, laryngeal. See General Diseases, M. C. P. C. P.- Spl. P.-K. P.-P. L. P. P.

Parotid Gland—Tumors, acute or chronic, functions of, etc. Right side.

Parotitis—Chronic or acute, suppurative, etc.

Parrot's ulcer of hard palate.

Pepsin—Absence of; excess of.

Periodic vomiting.

Peristaltic unrest—If superior to pyloris. See U. P.-U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Pertussis—Right side.

Pharyngitis-Acute or chronic, diseases of:

Pharynx—Adenoids of; retropharyngeal abscess of; ulcers in. On right side.

Phlegmonous gastritis.

Pneumatosis—Of stomach. See P. P.

Pylorus—Hypertrophic stenosis of; incompetency of; spasm of.

Pyrosis.

Quinsy-Right side.

Raspberry tongue.

Regurgitation—Of food. See also H. P.-M. C. P. and Lu. P.

Retinitis—One or both eyes.

Retropharyngeal abscess.

Rheumatism—Stomach, muscles of. See General Diseases, also U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Salivary Glands—Diseases of; right side.

Salivation—Excessive or lack of.

Sick Headache—Where S. P. is subluxated and pressures exist on both sides, to left for stomach sickness and to right for sick headache—anterior, superior or inferior, or both.

Sore Throat, clergyman's, diphtheria, laryngitis, tonsilitis, etc. On right side.

Speech—Oftentimes in combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P.

Splanchnoptosis—Stomach. See General Diseases, also Li. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Sputum—Excrescence or spit from the mouth. If forward in throat or stomach adjust here. See also Lu. P.-M. C. P.

Stenosis-Pyloric. See also H. P.-M. C. P.-Lu. P.

Stomach—Cancer (carcinoma), dilatation of; neurosis of; excessive acidity of; excessive alkalies of; mucus in; excessive contraction of; inflation of; pain of; prolapse of; abnormal relaxation of; spasms of; tumor of; gastritis of; ulcers of; indigestion, dyspepsia, burning in pit of; fullness of; gnawing pain of; splashing feelings from; tenderness over; "Neuralgia" of.

Stomach disorders, cough, etc.

Stomatitis—Follicular, catarrhal, gangrenous, ulcerative, uraemic, in combination with K. P.

Strabismus—This is the usual place for this disease, but occasionally M. C. P. will be the physical representative of the cause.

Stuttering—Right side.

Stammering—See Stuttering.

Suppurative Gastritis-Adjust to left side.

Suppurative Tonsilitis-Adjust to right side.

Swallowing—Difficulty in. On right side.

Tapeworm—Stomach—parasite living upon undigested foods. See Spl. P.

Taste—Disorders of; impressions of, etc.

Thirst—The local power is transmitted through nerves that pass out through right side of S. P. See also K. P.

Throat—Tickling of; soreness of; ulcers of; inflammation of, etc. See also L. C. P.

Thrush.

Thyroid Gland—Diseases of; enlargement of; or atrophy of.

Tongue—Atrophy of; beefy, tie, excessive color of; lack or excessive pigmentation of; eczema of; enlargement of; leucoplakia of; psoriasis of; smoker's; patch, raspberry, strawberry of; biting of; "brown taste," coated or dryness of.

Tonsil—Inflammation, enlargement, or white spots on; or other diseases of—on right side; chronic follicutor, phligmonous, exudate on; swelling and ulceration of.

Tuberculosis—Of alimentary canal; of larynx. See General Diseases.

Tuberculosis—Of alimentary canal, superior to pyloric orifice.

Tumors—Of larynx, mouth.

Ulcer—Of stomach, of lips, of tongue. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Ulcers—Of cornea or pharynx, right side. In combination with K. P. See Ulcer.

Uvula—Swelling of; inflammation of; other diseases of.

Vertigo—Where "sick vertigo" adjust here. See also At. P.

Vision—Double; strabismus, on right side.

Vocal Chords—Paralysis of; atrophy or hypertrophy of, etc.

Vocal Fremitus—Increase or absence of.

Voice—Hoarseness of; huskiness of; loss of; weakness of.

Vomiting-In pregnancy.

Vomitus—Character and amount of; green and yellow color of; odor of; parasites in; black, bloody, coffee grounds like; pus in. Much depends upon the 7 primary

functions of stomach as to whether the above does or not exist.

Water-Brash.

White—Spots in throat.

Whooping Cough—On right side.

Xerostomia.

## SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE DORSAL—Spl. P.

Acne in this region combined with K. P.

Ague.

Breathing—Diaphragmatic, jerky, stertorous, stridulous, wavy, irregularity of; spasmodic action of.

Calculi of pancreas.

Catarrh, of spleen, of intestines. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

"Child Crowing"—If diaphragm contracts abnormally. See same under S. P.

Chronic—Inflammation of the spleen.

Cough—Where the contractions are purely diaphragmatic: See U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-S. P. and General Diseases.

Cyst—Pancreas. See also Li. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P. Diaphragm—Paralysis of.

Diaphragmatic hernia.

Diseases—Of spleen.

Diseases—Of intestines.

Dullness-Over spleen. See also At. P.-H. P. and Lu. P.

Duodenal ulcer.

Duodenitis.

Gastric Juice—Acidity of; quantity of; is determined by the condition of this gland.

Gastro—Duodenitis; the duodenal portion of. See S. P.

Gland—Thymus; diseases of. See Lu. P.-S. P.-L. P. P. Hernia—Diaphragmatic.

Hiccoughs—If spasmodic contractions of diaphragm. Hypersecretion—Splenic fluid. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Hypertrophy—Of spleen. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Infarction—See S. P.

Intercostal Spaces—If a lower zone than S. P. See also Lu. P.-Li. P.-C. P. and S. P.

Intestinal Obstructions—Worms.

Intestines—Acute obstruction of; carcinoma of; diminished sensibility of; neuroses of; strangulation of; ulceration of; ulcers of; diseases of; strictures of; tumor of; pain of when disease is present; tuberculosis of, etc.

Intestinal haemorrhage, perforation or ulcers.

Lientery.

Intussusception—Of the intestines.

Megalocoelia.

Membrane—Mucous, of intestines. See also At. P. M. C. P.-S. P.-P. P. and General Diseases.

Meteorism-If in the mesenteries direct.

"Neuralgia"—See General Diseases; intercostal of an inferior zone. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Obstruction—Intestinal, from stricture, tumor, impacted feces, or paresis of muscular walls. See also Li. P. and A. P.

Omentum—Cordlike, prolapsis of; dropsy of, etc. See also S. P. and U. P. P.

Pancreas—Carcinoma of; cyst of; diseases of; hemorrhages into, pain of; calculi of.

Pancreatitis—Acute or chronic, gangrenous, hemorrhagic, suppurative.

Paralysis—Of diaphragm. See General Diseases, M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-P. P. L. P. P.

Pin Worm—Oxyuris vermicularis.

Respiration, absent diaphragmatic, harsh, jerking, stertorous, abnormal frequency of; stridulous, simple irregularity of.

Splanchnoptosis—Spleen and intestines. See General Diseases, also Li. P.-S. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Splenotosis—See Splanchnoptosis.

Spleen and liver, combined enlargement of, in combination with similar functions, at Li. P.

Spleen—Enlargement of; displacement of; enlarged, abscess and growths of; pain of; rupture of; tuberculosis of.

Tapeworm—See S. P.

Thread Worms.

Tuberculosis—Of intestines, or spleen. See General Diseases.

Ulcer—Duodenal. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Ulcers—Of intestines. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Umbilicus—Herina thru, etc.

Vater—Ampulla of; diseases of.

Volvulus—(intussusception) Intestinorum.

## TEN, ELEVEN, TWELVE DORSAL-K. P.

Acute Bright's Disease.

Addison's Disease.

Anasarca—In combination with C. P. See C. P.

Any disease of the adrenals.

Albuminuria—Abnormal albumen in urine.

All kinds of acne combined with local subluxation.

Amyloid Kidneys.

Anuresis.

Ascites-In combination with P. P. See P. P.

Barber's Itch—In combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P.

Blackheads—In combination with any other local subluxation.

Blepharitis.

Bleeding—From the urinary organs. See also M. C. P.-Lu, P.-S. P. and P. P.

Brick dust deposit in urine.

Bright's Disease—Acute; chronic.

Calculi—Renal.

Cataract—Of one or both eyes.

Chickenpox—In combination with 5th cervical.

Chloasma—Adjust here whether general, as brought out under C. P., or specific, as indicated under "General Diseases." See same under the above.

Chlorosis.

Cholerine—In combination with P. P. See same there. Cholera Infantum—In combination with P. P. See same there.

Chronic—Diarrhoea (as a combination with P. P.). Chyluria.

Cold—To have depends upon combustional materials, oxygen and spark. Serous circulation conveys the materials (gasoline), blood conveys oxygen and efferent nerves convey mental calorific impulses—combination is heat. Too much material floods, lack of means cold. See also L. P. P.-C. P. and A. P.

Colic—Renal. See same under Li. P.-P. P. and always as a combination maker with the hepatic or intestinal types.

Coma—Diabetic, sunstroke, uraemic. See same under At. P.-Lu. P.

Costiveness of Bowels—In combination with P. P. See P. P.

Convulsions—Uraemic. See same under Ax. P.-C. P.-P. P.

Cyst. Kidney—See also Li. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-K. P.-P. P.-U. P. P.

Dandruff-In combination with S. P. See S. P.

Diabetes Insipidus.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Diaceturia.

Diarrhoea—In combination with any P. P.

Dipsomania—In combination with any At. P. and S. P.

Diseases—Of kidneys.

Disease—Addison's.

Disease—Fish skin, as a combination with local subluxation.

Disorders—Of urination.

Dropsy—Hydronephrosis. See also same under At. P.-H. P.-Li. P.-C. P.-Lu. P.-S. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

"Dry Mouth."

Dry Tetter—K. P. as a combination with a local zone. Dysentery—In combination with U. R. P. See U. R. P.

Dystrophies—If locally affecting the kidneys, or involving that most general, P. important function of serous circulation. See also A. P.-S. P. and L. P. P.-C. P.

Epiphara—In combination with Epiphara alvic adjust R. P. See M. C. P. and R. P.

Epithelioma of Eyelid—In combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P.

Eruptions—Serous circulation and the transformed watery deposit therefrom, where in lack of, involves primarily this place. See "General Diseases" and C. P.

Eruptive Fevers—Adjust here as a combination with local subluxation with local zone involved. See General Diseases.

Erysipelas—No matter where, adjust here as a combination with local zone involved. See General Diseases.

Eye—Dryness and moisture of; epithehoma of; swelling and puffiness of; verruca upon; redness of; costiveness of; watery stool of; in combination with U. P. P.-U. R. P. or R. P. See U. P. P.-U. R. P. and R. P.

Frequency in making water.

Galacturia.

Glaucoma.

Gleet-In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Glossy Skin.

Glycosuria.

"Gravel"—If formed in kidneys. See also P. P.

Granular Eyelids.

Gums—Sores of; spongy. See also M. C. P.

Haematuria-Of kidneys. See also U. P. P.-P. P.

Hand—Excessive sweating of: Also U. A. P. and A. P.

Haemorrhage—Renal. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Heat Rash—Where general or local. See also C. P. Hydatids—In all cysts, no matter where located, se-

rous circulation, locally or generally, is abnormal, hence, this point needs attending to. See also At. P. Li. P.-Lu. P.-K. P.

Hydroncephalocele—In combination with At. P., See At. P.

Hydrocephalus—In combination with At. P. See At. P.

Hydronephrosis—In combination with H. P. See H. P.

Hydrothorax—In combination with U. H. P.-Lu. P. or Li. P.

Hypersecretion—General ureaic or urine, involving serous circulation in part or general. This in combination with this disease in any tissue, to any degree or locality. See also C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-Li. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Hypertrophy—Inasmuch as serous circulation involves the circulation of nutritive soluble substances, and this disease represents its excess, this is a center for the regulation of that function. The quantity of impulses determines quantity and quality. See A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Hypochondrium—Bulging of.

Icterus-In combination with Li. P. See Li. P.

Inflammation of some local area, as in all eruptive symptoms K. P. acts as a combination.

Insipidus—Diabetes.

Influenza—In combination with M. C. P. and also see M. C. P. and C. P.

Jaundice—In combination with Li. P. See Li. P.

Kidney—Amyloid; congestion of; cysts of; diseases of; enlarged; pain of; abscess of; tuberculosis of; tumors of; hydatids of; syphilis of; colic of; stones of.

Kidneys—Inflammation of; colic of.

Knee—"Housemaids." In combination with P. P. See P. P.

Lactosuria.

Lead Poisoning—Serous circulation is primarily involved in any poisoning condition, whether accidental or forced, through the lungs, stomach or any other portion of the body when injected. See also P. P.

Lice are scavengers. Lack of general nutrition (through serous circulation) combined with excessive heat creates eczema in many forms. K. P. is always in combination with At. P.-C. P. and P. P. in those respective places. See At. P.-C. P. and P. P. and General Diseases.

Lids—Granular.

Lipaciduria.

Lipuria.

Liver—Many diseases in combination with. See also Li. P.

Locomotor Ataxia—In combination with At. P.-Ax. P. and P. P.

Measles—In combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P. Meningoccle—Whether spinal or cerebral K. P. is involved in the circulation of fluids. See At. P. and K. P.

Moisture of Skin depends upon the quality of excretion, which should be normal, and the circulation of watery serum. If local action is abnormal, too much or not enough, or the kidneys are drawing from excessively, the skin will be dry; if the opposite, then like cause like effects.

Morbus Caeruleus.

Mouth Dryness—In. See Moisture of Skin. Also S. P. and M. C. P.

Movable or floating kidneys, one or both.

Nephritis—Acute, chronic or inflammatory conditions; in.

Nephrolithiasis.

Nephroptosis.

Obesity—If general, in combination with C. P. See General Diseases and C. P.

Oliguria.

Organs of Excretion—Of all that are liquids. See General Diseases.

Oxaluria.

Pallor of Skin—Involving serous circulation.

Paralysis—Agitans. In combination with the local zone involved.

Pemphigus-In combination with local area.

Peptonuria.

Perinephritic Abscess—Actonuria. Uric acid in excess.

Peritoneum—Lubrication of. See also U. P. P.-P. P. and L. P. P.

Phosphaturia.

Polyuria.

Psoriasis—Local zone in combination with K. P. See M. C. P. and General Diseases.

Pustule—Always in combination with local or C. P. For general subluxations see General Diseases and C. P.

Pyelitis—Urinein. See P. P.

Pyelonephrosis.

Pyuria.

Rachitis—In combination with C. P. See C. P. and General Diseases.

Rashes—If general or local always adjust this as a combination.

Redness or any other coloring pigment in excess or lack of in any tissue of the body receives its matter, from which the various pigments are made, from the serous circulation.

Renal Diseases—Insufficiency of.

Rennin—Absence or excess of.

"Rheumatism"—See General Diseases. Oftentimes more than one form or kind of incoordination exists with another. When that condition exists with this misnomer then its external appearance changes, in so far as you have two causes bringing in two different effects, which, due to location or character, join into one—one name for two individual symptoms. K. P. is always in combination with acute or local rheumatism. See also U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Rickets-See Richitis and also C. P.

Rubella—See scarlatina; measles.

Rubeola—Local or general. In combination with local subluxations.

Scarlatina—The foundation for the eruptions arises at this specific spot. The fever may have subluxations at two places, viz., M. C. P. and C. P.

Scarlet Fever—In combination with M. C. P. and C. P.

Scarlet Fever—See scarlatina. Too often physicians of all schools haggle over detail, while the patient dies. Cause is first importance. Various degrees of pressure make results vary accordingly. Adjust cause, and effects, regardless of degree, cease.

Seborrhoea involving serous circulation. If general, adjust C. P. as a combination. If local, adjust accordingly in combination with K. P. See C. P.

Septicaemia in serous circulations.

Serous Stools—In combination with L. P. P. See L. P. P.

Serous Meningitis-Spinal. See At. P.

Skin Dry, or Liquid Diseases of—See C. P. In either the local or general K. P. is always, more or less, in combination.

Smallpox—In all eruptive fevers we find this place primarily very active, hence not sufficient liquids to sustain that issue in its metabolism.

Sordes—In combination with M. C. P. See M. C. P. Splanchnoptosis—Floating kidney or kidneys. See General Diseases. Also Li. P.-S. P.-Spl. P. and P. P.

Squint—Squinting eyelids are found with those diseases where the eyelids are affected with dryness.

Stone in the Kidney.

Stool—If watery. In combination with U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Sudamina.

Sugar in the urine.

Sunstroke—A condition of lack of secretion or too great a secretion, usually local about the head, although whole body is more or less the same. See also At. P.

Summer Complaint—(Cholera Infantum.) In combination with P. P. See P. P.

Suprarenal Capsules—Tuberculosis of; other diseases of.

Sweat—Amount and color of. This place controls the excretion of the entire liquid body. If excessive sweat is almost unknown, is abnormal in lack of quantity, then sweat is excessive.

Sweating—Night or day; hot or cold; if not normal in

quantity, quality or odor. If local, K. P. in combination with local area.

Supplies—Always in combination with P. P.-Li. P.

Swelling of hands. In combination with A. P.

Swelling of feet. In combination with L. P. P. See A. P. and L. P. P.

Thirst—If excessive urination exists, thirst is one of the general symptoms. See S. P.

Tophi—Dependent upon a lack of serum in proper constituency. Serous circulation involved in eyelid

Tuberculosis of kidneys. Suprarenal capsules. See General Diseases.

Ulcer—Too much or a lack of serum, or urea means much in combination with all conditions where pus is formed, in greater or less quantity. See Spl. P.-L. P. P.

Ulcers—See Ulcer.

Uraemia—The condition so known is one of the primary and simple diseases following the lack of normal flow of urine. The name does not express the quantity.

Uridrosis—Another noticeable abnormality of serous circulation where urea is secreted into a urine but is not excreted except back into the systemic serous circulation.

Urine—Abnormal color; odor or constance of; diabetes insipidous; diabetes mellitus in renal cancer; renal calculus; in renal tuberculosis; in uraemia; albumen in; increased amount; retention of.

Urination-Frequent.

Urinary Organs—Bleeding from.

Urination—Disorders of.

Urine-Incontinence of; retention of; sugar in.

Urticaria—Local zone subluxation is always in combination with this one.

Water on the brain. In combination with At. P. See At. P.

### ONE AND TWO LUMBER-U. P. P.

Abscess of ovary.

Abdominal Muscles-Prolapsus, atrophy, etc., of.

Acne of this region combined with K. P.

Apthae—Where confined to intestines.

Appendicitis—To right side.

Ascaris.

Carcinoma of intestines or peritoneum.

Catarrh of intestines (lower zone); of bowels. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Cestodes—Intestinal.

Child Bed—Diseases of.

Child Bed—Fever.

Chronic—Peritonitis; if of a superior zone.

Colitis.

Colon—Cordlike; dilatation of.

Constipation—See P. P. and R. P. See At. P.

Cyst—Mesenteric; ovarian; uterine. See also Li. P.-K. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.

Diarrhoea—In combination with K. P.

Disorders of bowels; superior zone. See P. P. and L. P. P.

Dropsy, Ascites—In combination with K. P.

Dropsy—Hydroarion. In combination with K. P.

Dysmenorrhoea-See also P. P. and R. P.

Enteralgia—Where in a high zone of the intestines. See also P. P. and R. P.

Enteritis—Acute or catarrhal chronic; croupous; diphtheritic; membranous; phlegmonous; varieties of; in infancy and childhood; with peritoneal symptoms.

Enterocolitis—Acute or chronic.

Enteroptosis of a superior zone of the abdomen. See also P. P. and L. P. P.

Faeces—Obstruction of, incontinence of, and watery stool of, are combinations. See also P. P.

Intussusception—Ileo caecal; ileacolic; ileol; colic. See P. P.

Joint—Hip; stiffness and pain in; etc. See General

Diseases. U. A. P.-A. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Leg—Miscellaneous abnormal signs; symptoms connected with; peripheral palsies of; varicose veins of. See also P. P. and L. P. P.

Lumbago—See also P. P. and L. P. P.

Meralgia—Femoral, crural or lumbo abdominal pains of this type.

Morbus Coxae Seniles—One or both sides.

"Neuralgia"—Lumbo abdominal. See General Diseases. Also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Peritonitis—Acute, chronic, etc.; if of a superior zone. See P. P. and L. P. P.

"Rheumatism"—Hips; muscles of; joints of. See General Diseases. Also U. A. P.-A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-K. P.-P. P. and L. P. P.

Stool—Mucous in; straining at; tarry; white; if of a superior bowel origin; watery. In combination with K. P. See also P. P.-L. P. P.-K. P.

Stiffness of Thigh—See also P. P.-L. P. P.-K. P.

Subphrenic Peritonitis (Abscess).

Tuberculosis of peritoneum. See General Diseases. Tumors—Abdominal; if of a superior zone. See

P. P.-L. P. P.-At. P. and K. P.

Ureter—Tuberculosis of; constriction of.

### TWO, THREE, FOUR LUMBER-P. P. or U. P. P.

Abdomen—Pain in; distention; enlarged arteries of wall of; varicose veins of; retraction of; rigid reti muscles of.

Abortion-Where following subluxations.

Abscess-Vulva. See also Lu. P.-Li. P.

Acne of this zone combined with K. P.

After Pains.

Amenorrhoea.

Appendicitis—On right side.

Apthae—Where confined to bowels.

Ascites—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Astasia Abasia.

Ataxia—(Locomotor.) In connection with At. P. and C. P. See At. P. and C. P.

Barrenness.

Bedsores.

Bladder—Cancer or tuberculosis of; pain of; inflammation or irritation of; strictures at; openings of; bladder stones of; acute catarrh of.

Bleeding from the bowels. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-P.-K. P. and Lu. P.

Bloody Flux.

Bowels—Bleeding from; consumption of; inflammation of; tuberculosis of; other disorders of; etc.

Bubo.

Bowels—Haemorrhage of.

Calf of Leg-Depletion or elephantiasis of.

Cancer of the uterus.

Carcinoma of rectum.

Catarrh of uterus. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-L. P. P.

Cessation of Menstruation.

Cholerine-In combination with K. P.

Cholera Infantum-In combination with K. P.

Chorea—In combination with Atlas. See At. P. Chordee.

Chronic Diarrhoea—In combination with K. P.

Chronic Dysentery—In combination with K. P.

Chronic Enlargement of the Womb.

Chronic Inflammation of the Womb.

Chronic Peritonitis—If of a medium zone. See U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Chronic "Rheumatism" of the limbs. Clap.

Colic—Appendicular; flatulent; intestinal mucous. See same under K. P.-Li. P.

Constipation—In the infant; of pregnancy. See U. P. P.-R. P. and At. P.

Consumption of the bowels.

Contractions of the womb; abnormal.

Contractures of muscles of abdomen, as cramps, etc. See same under U. C. P.-A. P.-S. P.

Convulsions—Puerperal. See same under Ax. P.-C. P.-K. P.-P. P.

Costiveness—In combination with K. P. See K. P. Cramps during menstruation; abdominal; calves of legs. See U. Cer. P.-U. A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-L. P. P.

Cyst—Bladder. See also Li. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-U. P. P. Diarrhoea—Acute, chronic, in infants or pregnancy. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Diseases of child bed.

Diseases of ovaries.

Diseases of pregnancy.

Diseases of the vulva.

Diseases of the womb.

Dropsy—Hydro pysolpinx. In combination with K. P.

Dysentery—In combination with K. P.

Dysmenorrhoea-See also U. P. P.-R. P.

Eczema of the vulva.

Elephantiasis—Legs, pelvis, scrotum, labiae. etc. See also Ax. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P. A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Emissions-Seminal.

Enlargement of the womb.

Enteritis-Middle zone. See also U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Enteroptosis-Middle zone. See also U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Epilepsy—In combination with At. P. See At. P.

Faeces—See same under U. P. P. Also K. P. and R. P.

Fallopian Tubes—Constriction of; lack of development of; inflammation of; tuberculosis of; any abnormal function of.

Females-See Males.

Femur—Periostitis of in one or both legs.

Festination.

Fibroid tumors of the womb.

Fissure of the anus.

Flexions of the womb.

Flooding from Ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus or vagina. See Haemorrhage.

Flux—Bloody.

Fornication and itchings in genitals.

Genitalia—Pain of; any symptom of in male or female. Gestation—Abnormal.

Gleet—In combination with K. P.

Gonorrhoea—Male or female. Always in combination with K. P., whether local or general, involving serous circulation.

"Gravel"—If formed in bladder. See also K. P.

Groin—Enlarged glands in hernia of; swelling of.

Headache—"Perioditic"; base of skull. See also At. P. M. C. P.-S. P. and General Diseases.

Haematuria—Of bladder. See also At. P.-M. C. P. and S. P.

Haemorrhage—Vaginal, intestines, "flowing," etc. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-S. P.-K. P.

Hernia—Abdominal, inguinal, scrotal, strangulated. Hip Joint Disease.

Housemaids Knee-Either sex.

Hydrocele—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Hypertrophy—Of bladder, intestines or uterus. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and also A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Immobility—As in paraplegia. See General Diseases. Also A. P. and C. P.

Imperfect Sexual Development.

Impotency—See also U. P. P.

Incontinence—Of urine; inability of walls of the bladder to perform their normal functions.

Inflammation—Of womb; periuterine; of the bladder; of the bowels (see also U. P. P. and L. P. P.); of the vulva and labiae.

Intussusception—Colico rectal. See also U. P. P.

Involution of the Womb.

Itching of the vulva.

Joint—Knee; diseases of. See General Diseases, U. A. P.-A. P.-U. P. P.-L. P. P.

Knee Pain—One or both legs.

Knee, Housemaid's—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Labor Pains.

Lead Poisoning—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Leg—See U. P. P.

Leucorrhoea (Whites).

Lice—Pediculus pubio. In combination with At.-P. Ax. P. and K. P.

Limbs—See Legs.

Lumbago—See also U. P. and L. P.

Making Water—Difficulty in; frequency in.

Males—Sexual diseases most common in; sterility of. See Females.

Mau-bound—See constipation.

Membrane—Mucous; of bowels. See also At. P.-M. C. P.-Spl. P.-S. P. and General Diseases.

Menorrhagia—Where excessive or lack of; considered as a symptom.

Menstruation—Painful; too frequent; suppression of; clotted; bad smelling.

Meteorism—If of a medium zone of the bowels. See U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Metorrhagia.

Mesentery—Diseases of. See Spl. P.

Miscarriage—Accidental or continual.

"Morning Sickness"—See S. P.

Muscles—Atrophy; hypertrophy or paralysis of calf. See also General Diseases, A. P.-S. P. and L. P. P.

Myoclonia of limbs. See also U. A. P. and A. P.

"Neuralgia"—Lumbo abdominal; rectal or pubic. See General Diseases. Also At. P.-M. C. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-L. P. P.

Onanism.

Organs of Excretion—Of all that is solids. See also General Diseases and K. P.

Ovaries—Tuberculosis of; prolapsis of; abscess of; tumors of; any diseases of; etc.

Painful Menstruation.

Palsies—Peripheral of leg. See M. C. P. and A. P.

Paralysis-Paraplegia; of lumbar nerves. See Gen-

eral Diseases, M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P.-L. P. P.

Peristaltic Unrest—If of a medium abdominal zone. See S. P.-U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Peritoneum-See U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Peritonitis-See U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Perityphlitis on right side.

Peri—Uterine inflammation.

Piles—Bleeding; protruding; itching; blind; during pregnancy.

Placenta Praevia.

Polyps of the uterus.

Pox—See poisons under General Diseases.

Pneumatosis of bowels. See S. P.

Pregnancy—Any abnormality of; constipation during, etc.

Priapism.

Private Diseases—"Private" only so far as the lay mind is silent. A broader education is a necessity among the coming generations.

Proctitis-Male or female.

Profuse menstruation.

Prolapsus—Hernia, retroversion, flexion, etc., of the womb.

Pruritis.

Puberty and Adolescence—Diseases incident to; delayed in male or female.

Puerperal Convulsions-See At. P.

Pyclitis, Pelvic Portion Thereof-See K. P.

Quickening Pains are abnormal. Women should go through the entire process of reproduction without pain. When Chiropractic is universal and spines are straightened such will be the case.

Retroperitoneal Hernia.

Retroperitoneal Sarcoma.

"Rheumatism" Knee—Joints or ligaments of. See General Diseases. Also U. A. P.-A. P. C. P.-S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-L. P. P.

Salpingitis.

Saltatory Spasm.

Sarcoma—Retroperitoneal.

"Scaphoid" Abdomen.

"Sciatica"—See Rheumatism under U. P. and L. P. P.

Self-Abuse—A disease with a cause. Subluxation always proceeds the expression of any "habit" which is detrimental to the body's normal metabolism.

Seminal Emissions.

Sexual Desire—Loss of.

Sexual Irritation.

Splanchnoptosis—Bowels; abdomen. See General Diseases. Also Li. P.-S. P.-Spl. P. and K. P.

Sexual Organs—Development of; lack or excess of; of any function.

Soft Chancre (venereal ulcer).

Spermatorrhoea.

Spots, Koplik's.

Stool-If of medium zone origin.

Stiffness of Knee—One or both sides. See also U. P. P. and L. P. P.

Stone in the bladder.

Stoppage of the menses.

Strangulated Hernia—Abdominal.

Summer Complaint (Cholera Infantum)—In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Swelling in lumbar region.

Syphilis—Secondary. In combination always with K. P. See K. P.

Sterility-Male or female.

Tenderness of abdomen. See also General Diseases, At. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-L. P. P.

Testicles—Pendulous; syphilis; tuberculosis of; swollen, or other diseases of.

Tuberculosis—Of bladder; fallopian tubes or ovaries; prostate gland; testes. See General Diseases.

Tumors—Abdominal; if of a middle zone. See also U. P. P.-L. P. P.-At. P. and K. P.

Tumors of uterus.

Tympanites.

Typhoid Fever—Excessive heat of bowels has a local cause. In combination with C. P.

Ulcer of the womb.

Ulceration of the anus.

Ulcers of the leg.

Urethra—Discharges from; inflammation of; etc.

Urination—Difficulty in passing; voiding of; abnormalities of; frequent; etc.

Urine-Incontinence of. See also K. P.

Uterine—Headaches; one of a combination of symptoms. Adjust in combination with At. P., colic.

Uterus—Cancer of; polypi of; tumors of.

Venereal Diseases-Ulcer.

Versions of womb.

Vulva—Abscess; eczema of (in combination with K. P.); excessive sensitiveness of; inflammation of; itching of.

Waddling Gait.

When Puberty is Delayed.

Whites-In girls or adult females.

Womb—Acute or chronic enlargement of; diseases of; displacements of; falling of; inflammation of; involution of; ulcer of; versions of; other diseases of.

### FOUR, FIVE LUMBER-L. P. P. or P. P.

Acne of this zone combined with K. P.

Acute Catarrh of bladder.

Ankle Clonus.

Anus-Fissure of.

Apthae-Where confined to rectum or anal opening.

Arthritis—Deformans of lower limbs or any portion thereof.

Atrophy (following paraplegia).

"Barbadoes" leg.

"Bearing Down" feelings (in abdomen).

Boils of buttocks or nates.

Bones—Diseases of; development of; curvatures of; pain of; arthritis deformans of; elephantiasis of; atrophy of; etc., etc.

Catarrh—Of bowels; lower zone; vagina, or urethra. See also M. C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P. and P. P.

Chancre—Soft; chancroid.

Chronic peritonitis; if of a low zone. See U. P. P. and P. P.

Chronic "rheumatism" of the lower limbs.

Cold Feet—In combination with K. P. See also A. P.-C. P.-L. P. P.

Clonus—Ankle.

Clubfoot.

Coldness of Feet.

Constipation—See U. P. and U. R. P. See At. P.

Cramps—Toes. See U. Cer. P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-S. P.-P. P.

Defecation—Where abnormal.

Diarrhoea—In combination always with K. P. See K. P.

Dropsy-Hydrocele. In combination with K. P.

Dysmenorrhoea-See also U. P. P.-P. P.

Dystrophies—If confined to one or both legs or portions thereof. See also A. P.-S. P.-K. P.-C. P.

Dysuria.

Enteritis—Where of a lower zone. See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Enteroptosis—Where of a lower zone. See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Epiphora Alvi—In combination with K. P. See K. P. and At. P.

Evacuation—Involuntary; prolapsus of rectum.

Extremities—Pain in; tenderness of.

Faeces—See same under U. P. P. Also K. P. and R. P.

Excessive sensitiveness of the vulva.

"Flat Foot."

Flatulence.

Foot—All abnormal symptoms of; changes in shape in; deformities of; gangrene of; foot drop; etc.

Gout—Depending upon the ability, or lack of it, of muscles to contract; cross-legged; genu varum; genu valgum; as abnormal in paraplegia.

Gland—Prostate; tuberculosis of. See Lu. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.

Gout—In limbs or feet. See M. C. P.-A. P. C. P.-K. P.

Haemorrhoids (Piles)—Blind; protruding; itching or bleeding.

Hypertrophy of toe nails. In combination with K. P. See K. P. and A. P.-H. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Incontinence of Urine—Bladder mostly affected.

Inflammation of bowels; if low. See P. P. and U. P. P.

Ingrowing Toenails.

Intermenstrual Pain.

Irritability of the bladder.

Joint—Ankle; diseases of. See also General Diseases. U. A. P.-A. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.-L. P. P.

Leg-Barbadoes; milk; ulcers of.

Lumbago—See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Masturbation—Male or female; adjustment restores normal calorific function; reduces itching desires, hence assumes normal.

Maw-bound—See constipation.

Megalomelia.

Megalopedia.

Megalopus.

Menindrosis.

Meteorism—If in a lower zone. See U. P. P. and P. P.

Muscles—Atrophy; hypertrophy or paralysis of muscles of lower leg. See General Diseases, A. P.-S. P. and P. P.

Muscular Cramps of lower legs and feet. See also General Diseases, A. P. and S. P.

Nails—Toe; diseases of; deformities of. See also A. P.

"Neuralgia"—Lumbo abdominal; plantar. See General Diseases, At. P.-M. C P.-U. A. P.-A. P.-Lu. P.-C. P.-Spl. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.

Nodes on tibia. See At. P.

Onychia—Toe Nails. See General Diseases, M. C. P.-C. P.-S. P.-Spl. P.-K. P. and P. P.

Perforating ulcer of foot.

Peristaltic Unrest—If of a low abdominal zone. See also S. P.-M. P. P. and P. P.

Peritoneum-See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Peritonitis—See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Pes equinus—Varus, valgus and calcaneous.

Plantar "neuralgia"; in one or both feet.

Rectum—Carcinoma of; neuralgia of; syphilis of; prolapsus of; etc.

Red neuralgia of feet.

Raogades—In combination with K. P.

"Rheumatism"—Calf muscles, ankle or toe joints. See General Diseases. Also U. A. P. A. P.-C. P.-S. P.-K. P.-U. P. P.-P. P.

Ribbon Shaped Stools.

Rigid Recti Muscles.

Sciatica—In any form. See also P. P. and Rheumatism.

Scrofula of tibia or shin bone.

Scybala.

Serous Stools—In combination with K. P. See K. P. Spastic Gait.

Spermatorrhoea—Atonia dormientium.

Steppage Gait.

Stools—Foreign bodies or parasites in, mucous, pus, shreds, fat, excessive or lack of normal quantities. If costive or diarrhoetic look to a combination with K. P.

Stiffness of ankles or calf of leg. See also U. P. P. and P. P.

Stricture of the urethra.

Swelling of feet. In combination with K. P. See also K. P.

Tarsalgia—One or both feet.

Tenderness of extremities. See General Diseases, At. P.-Lu. P.-C. P. and P. P.

Tibia—Nodes on; periostitis of; enlargement of; sabre shaped; other diseases of; etc.

Toe-Pain or other diseases in.

Tumors—Abdominal; if of a lower zone. See also U. P. P.-P. P.-At. P. and K. P.

Ulcer of foot or feet. In combination with K. P. See K. P.

Vaginal Discharges—Inflammation of, etc. Varicocele—One or both sides.
Wind Colic.

C. C P.

Coccyodinia.

### THREE P. S. C. COURSES.

Arranged to Help the Busy Man or the One Lacking Finance.

An increasing demand, from students wanting to learn Chiropractic, who are so situated, financially and lack of time, that all could not be spent at one interval, has called for the full course to be divided to make it within reach. To comply therewith The P. S. C. will, on January 1, 1909, put into permanent effect the schedule below.

The P. S. C. has one standard (a two years' course of six months each) from which it will not deviate, but the divisional character makes it a possibility for many to study that could or would not give it serious consideration, or if they did, would matriculate at some struggling school offering all kinds of impossible inducements, and sooner or later get discouraged and give it up disgusted in preference to getting the best at more cost of time and cash. To overcome these features is the object of this statement. Many want to and can put in four months now and could spend four months later and then at some future date finish the balance.

Many persons cannot see their way clear to matriculate, pay tuition, board and room, and buy books and a spinal column for twelve months continuously, but could pay tuition, board and room for four months, then, learning some practical work in palpation and adjusting, enter the field, save the profits of that labor, and return in three to six months, take another four months, returning the second time and then accomplishing the third division, completing and receiving the diploma. The payment of tuition (\$100) for Course 1 entitles the student to Courses 2 and 3. This dissection is no small item to prospective students, although it doubles the work at the school.

The four months' special course for Osteopaths and Medical practitioners still remains the highest standard for them. All students taking advantage of this term must present a diploma from a recognized osteopathic or medical school or college. Completion of this time and passing the examination places the average liberal osteopath in good trim as a Chiropractor and entitles him to a P. S. C. diploma.

All registered pharmacists, showing state registration and having been in practice for one year will be granted a one-third concession—that is, instead of his course being 12 months it will be 8 months leading to the final examination papers and the diploma upon their successful passage.

Upon completion of each course the student has a brief examination of the work reviewed, after the passage of which he is given a four months' CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE (beautifully printed on linen paper, the original is  $17 \times 22$  inches, from lithograph drawings, and is a work of art, finer and more beautiful than many a diploma—with one exception—The P. S. C.'s) either of which are ornaments to any practitioner's office. (Ask for reduced fac simile of either).

Returning to take the second four months, the first certificate is returned to the school and upon the finishing of the second course, the same certificate is given for an eight months' course. Upon returning the third time, this will be taken up and a full-fiedged "CHIROPEACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD" diploma, conferring upon the holder the degree of "D. C." is awarded the diplomat. The diploma is engraved from lithograph drawings, on genuine parchment (sheepskin) and printed in three colors.

The schedule of each course, briefly, is as follows:

### First Course, Tuition \$100.00.

First Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Etc.
Second Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, and Palpation,
Etc.

Third Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Palpation and Adjustments, Etc.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE for four months is issued upon the completion of this course.

### Second Course. Tuition is Paid.

First Course certificate is taken up, the student is given credit for four months. Tuition is paid, providing he return within one year from time of completing former course.

First Forty Days-Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Etc.

Second Forty Days-Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, and Palpation, Etc.

Third Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Palpation and Adjustments, Etc.

If the student has, and can afford to spend the balance, or eight months, instead of four, the following will be the arrangement of

### Courses 2 and 3 Combined:

First Eighty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Etc. Second Eighty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, and Palpation, Etc.

Third Eighty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Palpation, and Adjustments, Etc.

Or the last eight months may be broken up as Course 1 and 2.

Upon the completion of this course he is given examination No. 2, covering the period of eight months' work, passage of which entitles him to a CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE covering eight months, which is so stated and signed by the same signatures as a P. S. C. diploma.

### Third Course. Tuition is Paid.

Certificate number 2 is taken up and eight months' time and credit given for previous work and standing.

First Forty Days-Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Etc.

Second Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, and Palpation, Etc.

Third Forty Days—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Palpation and Adjustments, Etc.

If the student (a nine months' one) wishes to remain through and finish the entire course at one time, in preference to breaking it into divisions, his work may be mapped as follows:

### TWELVE MONTHS' COURSE.

First Four Months—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Etc.
Second Four Months—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, and Palpation,
Etc.

Third Four Months—Principles, Studies, Clinical Work, Palpation and Adjustments, Etc.

Or the student may break into Courses 1, 2 and 3 as outlined, but the preference should be for the straight course and last outlined. Time is more advantageously spent and the harvest of intelligence better. The student completing twelve months at one time has only the final examinations to pass.

After the "Twelve Months' Course," broken or complete, he is given the final examination, upon completion of which he is presented with the full course DIPLOMA, genuine parchment, with faculty signatures. This diploma is one of the most expensive and artistic productions issued by any school and worthy of any position.

These courses are open for the entrance of students at any time. Work is so arranged that the student learns each day's lesson complete as he goes.

In the selection of a school the student must observe which advances the graduate's interests first; is for principle and must bear in mind the age, ability, qualifications, reputation, experience and equipment of the institution where he wishes to learn.

The P. S. C. is, has been and always will be "CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD." Has a larger attendance than all other try-to-be schools combined. There must be reason for it.

The P. S. C. has the largest pathological and anomalous osteological collection of any school, college or university in the world. This aggregation is a necessity to properly teach and study Innate Intelligence, which is the power creator behind man. That is why every school attempting to teach Chiropractic has abnormal specimens, but The P. S. C. has been years collecting ahead of them. Other schools purchase what they can afford. The P. S. C. accepts the choice selections from direct importations. To study the creation without the creator is but to half realize what you are doing. To investigate intelligently means specimens are a necessity; the more you observe and have taught to you the keener and deeper is the insight of this collective study. To work with a mere half dozen specimens is but to barely border the field. Do you want cream or skimmed milk? The P. S. C. faculty are the original researchers, the discoverers and path blazers of past, present and will be for future Chiropractic work. Will you have a scientific or crude adjuncts with a pinch of Chiropractic for seasoning?

### A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE or a DIPLOMA from The

P. S. C. is worth much more than a diploma from any other school, regardless of time spent, because the work covered and accomplished but portrays the extensive and unlimited Chiropractic knowledge and capabilities of the student manifoldly multiplied. The P. S. C.'s graduates' ability to deliver results and prestige is what will determine his success. Look over the field, where are the Chiropractors with large practices? What school do they represent? The answer invariably is, 'I am a P. S. C. man—From the Parent School.'

THE CHIROPRACTOR (The P. S. C. monthly journal, 50 cents per year) advances the public interests of that graduate, for hardly an issue appears but what they are given free clinical notices. This item alone,

from the only practical and liberty-speaking Chiropractic journal published, is worth hundreds of dollars. The P. S. C. has endless correspondence with every state in the Union, each person getting subsequent copies, thus placing a local Chiropractor's name before them. Inquiries from that state are promptly forwarded to that graduate. This is a feature no other school can or does do.

The P. S. C. is headquarters for all that is Chiropractic, in the way of education, latest practical ideas, past experience, old adjustments now relegated to the rear for better, the latest in discoveries thus representing the culmination and accumulations of Chiropractic ideas from its discovery 13 years ago to its present date. It was the first school to teach Chiropractic; to graduate students; issue Chiropractic diplomas; place books upon the market that are authentic and reliable containing simplified, classified knowledge, and not full of juggling words that are not understood. It is the only school that issues phonographic lectures for use in home, office or lecture hall, and supplies the market with adjusting tables, solid or folding, etc. In fact, where do all innovations come from that are characteristically CHIROPRACTIO? What school is it that prints over 100 different folders, from electroplates, at cost, for its graduates to advertise with. The answer to all is "The P. S. C."

The P. S. C. is the only school that will not teach, mix with, or countenance anything outside of specific, pure, unadulterated, philosophical Chiropractic. It does not teach, advise or use adjuncts of endless torturing or of no result giving character. It is the only faculty that have Chiropractic so thoroughly studied that can teach, use and prove, anatomically, physiologically, philosophically and scientifically the superior efficacy of Chiropractic minus adjunctive crutches. These are but a sample of reasons of what all past P. S. C. students have proven to themselves before matriculating. The opportunity to prove them to you would be our pleasure. Investigation will prove all these and then some.

### STEREOPTICON LECTURES.

In addition to the 24 lectures on diseases to be delivered this winter, B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., will discourse on 100 lessons, illustrating—

- 1st. Each vertebra in the spine.
- 2d. How to palpate for normal and abnormal positions.
- 3d. Illustrations showing each and every subluxation that is possible and does exist between vertebrae.
- 4th. Pictorially depicting the foramina where pressures upon nerves exist with each subluxation formerly shown.
- 5th. Following this set, views are shown how to adjust each vertebra and how it would release such pressures.

Each vertebra is in two lectures and involves between 50 and 75 views. The P. S. C. has spent a great deal to introduce this practical feature, but its extreme value can be grasped in a moment. Upon this knowledge is based Chiropractic philosophy, science and art. If you are contemplating the study of Chiropractic at The P. S. C., arrange to come right now and take this in.

One each Tuesday and Friday forencons from 11:30 to 12 at the class room. These lectures are free to day and night students alike. Over 5,000 views have been taken for this express purpose. Think it over and act now.

### \$100 TUITION INCLUDES MAN AND WIFE.

Suppose the husband matriculates at The P. S. C. and the wife attends to her home. When evening comes he attempts to explain the day's work; how the clinics were conducted, what the diseases were; where each was adjusted, and why. He even tries to show how the work is done. This is perfectly proper, and has been repeatedly done in the past; is going on now and will continue to be so, for as the interest of the one increases so does it in both. As soon as the husband realizes the value of adjustments, he then wants his wife to be able to adjust him and perhaps "a few cases that would prefer her to him." It is not long until her hand is broken into the business, as best she can, and according to the precepts as advanced second handed thru the husband.

Perhaps the Dr. (when in practice) is called to some case out of the city and is gone several hours, days or a week, or, he has many outside calls in the city and is gone all forenoon and meanwhile one, three, five or ten patients have called at your office and been dismissed because "I did not feel confident to do anything." That much cash, in sight, has been lost. Why? Because she was not a full-fledged, capable Chiropractor. Whose fault was it? Nobody's. Why? "Because we did not have the extra \$100 to put her thru." What she loses is that much out of pocket. They are as one, therefore, sooner or later, he teaches her the essential part of the business as best his ability allows him.

The wife can make a business greater if she be posted on its philosophical details, or break its very foundation if she be ignorant and does not understand why her husband does this, that or the other, that the patient wants light on but does not understand. The larger proportion of sick, in average practice, are women. To bring to their view the better way of adjusting causes, where, what for and how, in preference to treating effects by this, that or some other means, often involves itself upon the wife, while the husband is busy on some other case. The fact remains that some women won't have a man doctor—the woman D. C. can gain cases for their firm that he would lose.

Knowing the success of the one graduate depends upon unanimous action of both, we feel it is an assistance to the husband to have the wife properly trained. The success of one means the success of both. The wife must know the work sooner or later, and she had better learn it right, thus showing BETTER CREDIT UPON THE SCHOOL they represent.

On January 1st, 1908, this rule went into effect. The matriculation of either husband or wife permits the other the same rights and privileges. To further defray expenses in giving the second party a matriculation, second examination, time consumed in correcting papers, issuing the second diploma, etc., it is further required that each wife (or husband) shall contribute \$5.00.

We take it for granted that both parties are here for business; will profit thereby and appreciate the value of the work just as much as if it had cost the original single tuition.



### READ ALONG CHIROPRACTIC LINES! EDUCATE YOURSELF CHIROPRACTICALLY!

### THE "SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC," VOL. I.

is the book for you. Colaborated by and containing many of the best ideas of B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., President of The Palmer School of Chiropractic. Every seeker for light should have this book. Its 400 pages and 102 illustrations, explain in an intelligent way, this new and glorious Science which is so rapidly superseding osteopathy and other systems—manipulative or otherwise—which treat effects. The cause of disease—inco-ordination between Innate Intelligence and her physical medium, the human body-is explained with clear and lucid detail. How the skilled chiropractor adjusts the subluxated vertebra or vertebrae which interfere with normal transmission of mental impulses, from brain, along nerves, to point of expression—tissue cell, is what this book aims to teach. It proves that lack of these life-giving mental impulses, or excess of them, means inco-ordination or disease. This condition is produced by subluxation of vertebrae, resultant from a concussion of forces which are unequal. It gets right to the rockbottom; we can't explain all here; sufficient to say every osteopath, M. D., or practitioner of any school ought to have this book and study it. If the world's "healers" only knew what they were missing, this edition would be swamped. The half-tones of specimens-normal and abnormal, position of operator and patient—position of hands in adjusting vertebrae, photographs of students of The P. S. C. at work, class work, dissecting, etc., etc., are all interesting and help wonderfully in the study of this excellent volume. It gives you some idea of what goes on at "Headquarters," Davenport, Iowa. It teaches you how to save work and time, how to work on definite scientific lines with one end always in view. It explains the philosophy which gets the longedfor results. It is the first chiropractic work on the market, and does not spend a page on the discussion of adjuncts of any kind. Its ideas, like the School from which it emanates, are "exclusive." No book has before attracted such attention or been discussed so much in medical circles; the arguments put forth are unanswerable—it teaches truth. Whereever it goes, medical and osteopathic superstition is dispersed. "feeling in the dark" to the chiropractor; no "perplexed" or assumed "wise" look for his patient to see and admire. "Straight to the cause" (and he always finds it) is his motto. Why wonder at his success under these circumstances? Why wonder that your neighbor, who knows only a little of chiropractic, gets all the business. Perhaps he has Vol. I of "Science of Chiropractic," you haven't. See the cause? Adjust it by sending in your order for a copy. Co-ordination will thus be restored and patients will again come your way. We wish we could say more about it and "set you longing," but, get it and see.

Complete copy-handsomely bound in cloth, price \$3.35, postpaid.

Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ordered together, \$15.00, postpaid.

A few slightly damaged Vol. 1s (corners cuffed and sides rubbed, such as any book two weeks old would get from handling, shipping and unpacking) which cannot be sold at A 1 rates, for \$2. \$2.35 postpaid. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 (damaged), \$7.75. Postpaid \$8.41.



#### MORE CHIROPRACTIC! MORE TRUTH! MORE LIGHT!

### VOL. II "SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC."

It gives satisfaction to Dr. B. J. Palmer to know that his lectures as well as his other work, will "live after him." At the request of numerous students and members of the various audiences, The P. S. C. has consented to place into book form the series of lectures delivered by "the young doctor," at The P. S. C. Lecture Hall, February and March, 1907. To people who missed the opportunity of hearing these lectures this book is just "it." Those who heard them were not content until they had them in their libraries, and they're the folks to judge. Many hitherto "hidden" truths are brought into the light and many open falsehoods are exposed. Daringly and fearlessly were the subjects handled by the lecturer, sparing nothing that was false and withholding no part of the truth. New ideas regarding the embryonic stage of life, forcible arguments against orthodox teaching with regard to the "sympathetic nervous system" and "reflex action" replacing this disproven theory with facts, proven beyond question, on the living subject. Dr. B. J. Palmer's discovery of the complete, direct Cycle of Life and its forces, gives to man a philosophical completeness which unlocks the door of mystery and makes every known function, whether performed normally or abnormally, clear as daylight. If a student was taught nothing but the spinal column, the brain and nervous system and their functions chiropractically, he would be better equipped to benefit suffering humanity than a graduate of the best medical school. This is no idle statement but is proven daily. Possession of this volume of lectures gives one a splendid chance to study all the important details of Chiropractic Philosophy. "Serous Circulation," another one of the many discoveries of Dr. B. J. Palmer, is ably presented. Many diseased conditions hitherto mysterious and unexplainable, can be readily understood and explained, by a knowledge of this important branch of chiropractic physiology. It tears down and suitably replaces the "blood theory" of nutrition. Investigators have tried to prove it false, but in the effort, the truth of it is revealed to them, and they are converted to it. The book makes friends, that is why we want you to have it, and have put the price low. It contains some of the cream of chiropractic truths and is complete in every detail. Don't let yourself rest until you have this, and Volumes I. III, IV and V. You might as well order now and take advantage of the special offer. Don't say "I wish I had" but "I'm going to," and go.

Vol. II is the most talked of non-therapeutical book of the age. Price—complete copy, postpaid, \$1.15.

Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ordered together, \$15.00, postpaid.

A few slightly damaged Vol. 2s (corners cuffed and sides rubbed, such as any book two weeks old would get from handling, shipping and unpacking) which cannot be sold at A 1 rates, for \$0.75. \$0.90 postpaid. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 (damaged), \$7.75. Postpaid \$8.41.



### THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHIROPRACTIC.-Vol. 3.

Twelve years ago D. D. Palmer discovered some of the principles upon which Chiropractic was founded. For ten years its application was crude; but today the art of adjusting vertebrae is scientific and practical. The philosophical teachings have been developed towards perfection, so that Chiropractic is now applied with mathematical exactness, and satisfactory reasons established for the location of causes and for the movement used in adjusting.

For ten years the practice was indefinite. B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., has devoted the past two years to an elaboration of philosophical reasons why this or that is done; ideas are advanced and explained as to how adjustments demonstrate the efficacy of the above until now we have The Philosophy of Chiropractic, Vol. III of Chiropractic Science and Art.

This book is based around six words. The aim has been simplicity in preference to confusion and multiplicity of terms. It is plain, not adorned, and its art is portrayed in detail. It will deliver simplified, fundamental principles, show how to palpate for each subluxation and how to give every adjustment.

Vol. 3 has 465 half-tones. It contains a plain exemplification of Chiropractic, showing how to locate the cause of each and every disease. It gives the majority of movements used in adjusting as taught at The P. S. C. Each vertebra, from occiput to coccyx inclusive is treated in a scientific and satisfactory manner as follows:

1.—Vertebra and its title.

2.—Superficial palpation and landmarks thereof.

3.—Normal position and articulations.

Subluxations, described and illustrated.
 Relative positions of adjacent vertebrae.

6.-Where nerves are impinged.

- 7.—How and by what pressures are made.
- 8.—Functions and organs involved. Location of.
- 9.—Adjustments necessary to correct each subluxation.
- 10.—How to give adjustments in a correct manner.
  11. What means, and portions thereof, to use.
  12.—For what disease to adjust each vertebra.

The principles explained in print and illustrations are mechanical: they are true, plumb and level and in accord with scientific facts used in factories or in man. No theory enters into their composition. Each detail is characteristic and proven. Chiropractic is a practical science and as such is capable of explanation. It will be the only true, scientific, correct demonstration, and yet with all this, its appearance of simplicity which makes it comprehensible to the laity, will furnish food for thought to the deepest mind. It is this feature that has made The P. S. C. type of Chiropractic famous.

### Price, \$8.16, Postpaid.

Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ordered together, \$15.00, postpaid.

A few slightly damaged Vol. 3s (corners cuffed and sides rubbed, such as any book two weeks old would get from handling, shipping and unpacking) which cannot be sold at A 1 rates, for \$5.00. \$5.16 postpaid. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 (damaged), \$7.75. Postpaid \$8.41.

A practitioner, or one wishing a mail course showing every adjustment, will find it invaluable, and cannot do better than to place his order at once.

Make money orders and drafts payable to

B. J. PALMER, D. C., Ph. C., Pres. The P. S. C., "Chiropractic's Fountain Head,"

DAVENPORT, IOWA, U. S. A.

### THE SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC.

VOL. 5.

This book includes the following lectures which were delivered at The P. S. C. during the winter of 1907-8 by B. J. Palmer, D. C. Ph. C.

Preface, 10 pages. Insanity, 20 pages. Are Diseases Contagious or Infectious? 28 pages. Kidney Diseases, 29 pages. Paralysis, 20 pages. Remedies worse than Disease, 17 pages. Tuberculosis, 26 pages. Abnormalitus, 22 pages. Hernniæ, 30 pages. Poisons, 44 pages. Rheumatism, 36 pages. Cycles, 87 pages. Power, 70 pages. Total, 439 pages.

They represent the consensus of some of the new philosophy as brot out by the author during a portion of that period of time. They set another epoch in the history of Chiropractic the same as Vol. 2.

Of the four books now on the market, Vol. 2 has won the most unsolicited praise because of the revolutionary ideas introduced and proven. If that book was a "rouser," then Vol. 5 will be another along deeper lines.

In this book is mixed irony, satire, sarcasm, scientific deductions, and logic until it keeps the reader guessing as to just how the lecturer meant his witty pungent, truthful, statements. The author has often been criticised for introducing other than scientific deductions, but to one who knows the unique personality of this genius, you can easily overlook such comments and if they cross-grain your æsthetical tastes, pass them by and consider that every "unique personality" has his traits which cannot afford to be subjected to compression. To observe Dr. Palmer when lecturing is to see a man lost to his surroundings. With head bent low, thots emit faster than the word can give utterance. For a space of time the deepest logic, bearing upon new discoveries, will issue, then without warning, perhaps the subject uncompleted, his mind will switch to some of the follies of medicine, in connection with his subject, then again the theme is taken up and finished. To omit these erratic interjections from these lectures would be not to listen or read one of "B. J.'s" lectures.

While appearing verbose, yet this is the only way this lecturer, author and writer can bring forth what is necessary to develope new thots.

On advance sale until December 1, '09. Then ready for delivery. Price \$2.00. Postpaid \$2.20.



### VACCINATION-ARE YOU INTERESTED?

The P. S. C. has a book which you ought to read if you are worth 16 cents. "Vaccination, the world's greatest humbug," by Geo. W. Lawbaugh, is a book you can't afford to miss, and we have purchased 700 of them—at a discount, for the benefit of our readers. This little work is fit to grace any library, is printed on good paper and artistically bound in red cloth. Its price makes it "a sin to be without it." The author handles his subject well and fearlessly; he is a fighter for truth, justice and liberty, and his work is full of bare, startling facts destined to open the eyes of those fortunate enough to be able to read it. The P. S. C. is ever ready to help in such missions as this author has, and wishes to further so noble and righteous a cause. We want you all to read this book, and have put it at such an easy price as to make it impossible for you to resist. If you want sound advice, knowledge of actual unvarnished facts, and the outspoken truth concerning this abominable, filthy, ignorant practice of M. Ds., don't delay, but send your 16c for this "little treasure." That vaccination is a crime has been taught by The P. S. C. since its birth. We want our readers to know it also, and as this work embodies our ideas on the subject, we could conceive no better and cheaper way of presenting them, besides adding a nice addition to your library. Let us have your order; we shall value it as much as a bigger one-our joy in seeing these books go out lies in the fact that we know that with every one goes a "ray of light" to dispel darkness and superstition. Children are saved from suffering-often their lives are saved, through the reading of such a book, by their parents.

After reading it you will never again allow filthy, loathsome vaccine virus to be injected into the body of your pure, innocent child. Our heart-felt wish is that this book could be placed in every home; we feel sure that the "slaughter of the innocents" would then be stopped. The people would demand its abolition and with such a "voice of thunder" as would shake the practice to its foundations, striking the "learned ones" dumb.

Send us your order now—16 cents covers postage as well. You have our assurance, we know you'll be "glad you did it."

Eight 2-cent stamps, or sixteen 1-cent stamps.



### THE P. S. C. BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Two years ago The P. S. C. advanced the policy of advising prospective patients to go to the nearest Chiropractor in preference to coming here. This policy has doubled our present income for the student appreciates our generosity and speaks well of the school in return. The school is our aim, therefore the above determination to make the student or graduate a success, returns with the welfare of the school that backs him. We wish your aid in covering the postage expense involved in a personal accommodation.

If you are a Chiropractor and wish to be listed, write us, The P. S. C. men will be given the preference. Inquiries come from all states, cities and villages. In many of them we have not as yet a P. S. C. man. If a graduate of some other school does live there and he uses goods that we can conscientiously recommend we will take pleasure in replying with his address. We have referred hundreds to P. S. C. graduates. If listed you will get some of them.

This school has become an exchange for people going from one city to another and inquiries along that line will be cheerfully answered, provided, the student has a postage book here and he is an honorable man and using reliable, specific, pure and unadulterated, philosophical goods. We have and will continue to give the desired information as to just what the qualifications are of every man inquired about.

The favor is yours. Show your appreciation by paying the postage involved to further your interests. Send a stamp book with name and address pasted on the outside and they will be used to further your patient business.

Patients wishing a Chiropractor write to The P. S. C. Give population of town; size of surrounding places; fare between them; whether there has been a Chiropractor, if so, name and state what success he had. Mention what can be depended upon as a starter. Is your city conservative or liberal to new ideas? Give good general unprejudiced information and opinions as can be relied upon.



THE 1906 ENROLLMENT WAS LARGE. THE 1907 ENROLLMENT
WAS LARGER. YOU CAN'T DO BETTER THAN COME
NOW AND MAKE THE 1908 CLASSES
THE LARGEST!

HERE'S THE POINT! We're on the track of a fortune for you. There's money in every spadeful of P. S. C. Chiropractic. All you need do is turn it over from the School to the people. They're ready, and will pay for it gladly, and recommend others to do likewise. WHY? Because if you take The P. S. C. course you will be able to 'deliver the goods.' That's the one and only thing that counts. Not only dollars, but thanks and gratitude await our graduates. Deeper than all this is the inward pleasure of being instrumental in relieving humanity of pain and suffering. What higher and nobler work is there in life? What better and more inspiring motive to join the ranks of The P. S. C.? Already our Science and Philosophy are world-wide. The sun never sets on graduates or our work.

FIGURE IT UP! Remember, it's the early man gets the full tray. It does not take a lot of time and energy to give adjustments, nor a lot of worry to make a cart-load of dollars. P. S. C. training is all that's necessary—success follows surely.

QUIT DRIFTING! Relax your hold on doubts and cares. ACT, ENROLL! We can do the rest. Once you see our goods you won't rest till you're selling them. No drifting then, but just one fixed definite aim—relieving human suffering and diffusing universal happiness. If you know of anything better, anything higher, take it and let us know of it. A good income is assured to The P. S. C. graduate. Why's Because he has what the world wants. His patients get value. They bring others, and so save advertising bills. The goods advertise themselves. The P. S. C. helps its graduate in the field by heading patients towards him. Everything is in his favor! Fortune no longer frowns, but KEEPS SMILING, in company with his ever-increasing army of ever-improving patients.

THINK OF IT! Would you be President or a Chiropractor?
"NO LIFE LIKE IT!" is said and acted by all our representatives

in the field.

Somebody is going to get a harvest in your town. There are lots of "incurables (?)." Hurry up or someone else will get the crop. The harvest will be dollars, thanks, and smiles—all acceptable. Wake up and get busy! NOW'S the opportunity. One Hundred Dollars pays your tuition for twelve month's instruction, comprising 2,080 solid hours of personal, face to face instruction. You are in contact with the "men who set the pace," and the best and most competent teachers of pure, specific, unadulterated, philosophical Chiropractic. You are also in company with students from all parts of the world. We have the best and largest anomalous and pathological osteological collection in the world, also more than 5,000 lantern slides, showing all parts of the anatomical structures of the body, normal and abnormal. Lectures are delivered from these two mornings per week. The P. S. C. shows you the goods—makes you competent and confident. Don't waste time; it's money. Think seriously! ACT PROMPTLY—go for all you're worth and WIN.



### CONSULTATION, ANALYSIS AND ADJUSTMENTS AT THE P. S. C.

The volume of and the many kinds of work that are attended to daily at The P. S. C. makes it a necessity to be detailed into hours set aside for that purpose. Consultation tree between 1:30 and 2 p. m. each day, excepting Sundays or holidays, then hours by appointments only: The P. S. C. has a large private patient list. Many of the worst type of chronic cases are constantly being referred to us by M. Ds., D. Os. and other Chiropractors. Adjustments, for patients, not held in open clinic, are given in private (if so desired). Patients taking adjustments in open clinic ("O. C." in local parlance) are adjusted gratis, the adjustments being given by a capable senior student. Patients can enter for this work any day by arriving not later than 2 p. m. for registration.

Serious or complexed cases wishing or needing the personal attention of B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., can do so at the following rates: \$10.00 for the first week and \$5.00 each week thereafter. This includes all cases except lupus, cancers, tumors, and epilepsy, which are \$20.00 the first and \$10.00 each consecutive week. Students or patients in the O. C. that need experienced attention will get the desired attention from Drs. Palmer or Brown, or both. Unless the case be a serious one (or otherwise cases are paying for their adjustments) Dr. Palmer will not leave the school to adjust any open clinic case. His time is so thoroughly employed in scientific research at The P. S. C. that to spend hours in various places of the city is impossible. Open Clinic patients needing attention outside of the school will be attended by our Dr. Brown, who has been a practicing physician in Iowa for 25 years and as a Chiropractor for the past eight years, he being a graduate of this school at that date.

Room reservations can be had at The P. S. C. for a limited number only. Room, \$1.50 additional each week.

### OUT OF TOWN CALLS.

B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., answers all calls from a distance, where immediate and experienced results are imperative. Distance is immaterial. Acute diseases are the object of the majority of calls, but many chronic, contemplating adjustments at The P. S. C. often prefer a visit of Dr. Palmer, previously, to make certain that results can be manifested before assuming the responsibilities of such a trip.

Dr. Palmer is subject to immediate call, at any hour, day or night (providing he is not out on some other trip or not previously

engaged for that day).

Write or wire and reply will be promptly made by telegraph or letter, stating just what hours and day of arrival can be depended upon. In such instances where the parties are not personally known to us, sufficient cash must be telegraphed to cover all expenses (including railroad fare, Pullman reservations, providing night traveling is a necessity, and hotel fees both coming and going). One night. \$10.00 and expenses. Sunday and nights, coming or going, \$25.00 and expenses. Time is computed from hour of leaving The P. S. C., not the time spent in your city. The P. S. C. is glad to furnish complete itineraries to anyone coming or leaving Davenport. Make telegrams or letters explicit and brief.



### A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE P. S. C.—OUR OSTEOLOGICAL STUDIO.

A charming and unique feature of The P. S. C. is its osteological studio. It is something to be able to say, "this is the finest, largest, and best collection of human bones in the world." It is this which makes our studies more interesting, our students more interested, and our graduates out-shine those of all other schools. To the casual visitor who spends a day amongst them, each specimen has a silent story, but to the student who is "drilled" in them daily for nine months they become as an open book-the outcome of deductive reasoning along the lines of Chiropractic Philosophy as taught at The P. S. C. Nowhere in the world can the study of pathological and anomalous bones be better accomplished, and in no school in the world is there teachers better equipped with knowledge of them, and better able to impart it, than at "Chiropractic's Fountain Head." We have hundreds of specimens of every bone in the human body, both normal and abnormal, thus allowing comparison, with scientific reasoning, to beautify and render interesting the study of them. A day in the studio is well spent—it is an opportunity—a privilege, nowhere else met with—and we extend it to all who desire to enjoy it. The work of Innate Intelligence, under pathological, traumatic and normal conditions, can be deeply and profitably studied. To the initiated student, studying—we will say-vertebrae, it is easy to see at a glance why one person is restored to health by one adjustment, while another may take weeks or months. You must see, and have explained to you these things, before you can fully understand them. Ankylosed, carious and wedge shaped vertebrae; conditions of necrosis, osteomalacia, osteosclerosis, osteospongiosis, osteophyma, exostosis, etc., etc., by the thousands are all represented. Femora, radii, ulnae and long bones generally are exhibited in various forms of fracture. Knit during life by Innate Intelligence; refractured and re-knit by the same agency; bones which in life have been faultily set—all have their histories, written in large letters, for the thinker. Many articulated skeletons, exhibiting conditions of gibbosity, lordosis, scoliosis; fractured ribs, vertebrae or limbs; sequestra, parts atrophied or hypertrophied, necrosed, etc., etc. Giant fetal skeletons, skulls, pelvic girdles and extremities; in fact nothing is lacking. In one word it is complete; something never to be forgotten. Expense has not been considered in getting together this magnificent collection. It is one of the wonders of the world; here for you, and you ought to see it. Don't rest until you have made this possible. The only complete collection at the only equipped Chiropractic School is open for you to see. It's an immense opportunity. Grasp it! You'll benefit.

Read Mr. Charles Truax's opinion (of Truax, Green & Co., Chicago): "Dear Dr. Palmer:

"I wish to express my thanks for the privilege of looking over and making an examination of your collection of pathological and anomalous bones.

"It is certainly a fine assortment and is by far a much larger collection than can be found in any other part of the United States and I doubt if, in many respects, it can be excelled anywhere. It was certainly a great privilege—one that I fully appreciated.

"Again thanking you, Yours very truly,

CHARLES TRUAX."



### SEND FOR THE P. S. C.

#### SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It answers your questions—tells you what to do and what not to do. Tells you how to do what you want to do. Tells you about The P. S. C. What it is, what it does and how it does it.

Tells you—

Why The P. S. C. is "CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,"

The books used at The P. S. C. and the cost of the same.

What living expenses are in Davenport.

About the equipment of this school.

Why Chiropractic (as taught at The P. S. C.) is the only profession. How a man and wife are matriculated as two students at the cost of one.

Why we do not guarantee cases?

The rates for adjustments for patients at this school.

Answers dozens of questions that patients ask the Chiropractor.

As much news about the patient as it does the student.

Why we do not publish testimonials.

Why Chiropractors should keep a stock of these on hand and give them out to patients, etc., etc.

Everything you want to know as regards to learning this profession and why it pays to learn it right and where you want to go if you want to get the best.

### It illustrates

Some of the principles of Chiropractic.

Some of the Class Groups.

B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C. (the developer of Chiropractic) with a short biographical sketch of his personality.

The two diplomas (printed in colors) and The Certificate of Attendance.

The school building.

The U. C. A. convention photographs and gives the by-laws and this organization and tells you what it is and what it does and how it does it.

In short, its 140 pages are teeming with wide-awake, up-and-doing newsy thoughts. It is a book of learning in itself. You cannot afford to be without it. The knowledge gained from reading its ideas are alone worth many a dollar spent in other ways.

Copies are sent to you and any other interested parties for the cost of mailing—5 cents each. Always enclose one 5-cent stamp or 2 twos and 1 one and the same will leave here on schedule time and a careful study of its ideas will show you why you are making a mistake to not consider The P. S. C. type of Chiropractic as a profession.



### PRICE LIST OF CHIROPRACTIC LITERATURE.

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50,000 90.00 100,000 175.00
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2,000 16.00 3,000 21.00
5,000 33.00
28. "The Chiropractor." (Regular issue 24 pages)
500\$ 16.00 1,000\$25.00
2,000 40.00 3,000 70.00
5,000 105.00
Samples of these printed forms mailed upon receipt of 10 cents.

Samples of these printed forms mailed upon receipt of 10 cents.
On all forms we print your name and business address instead of our own.
Bear in mind that all our literature has been, and is, copyrighted.
Enclose money order or draft with your orders.



### PARTIAL PRICE LIST OF OSTEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

NAME 1	Price st Quality	Price 2d Quality		
Mounted Skeletons, from	\$35.00	to \$75.00		
Skulls, from	5.00	to 21.00		
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Atlas	\$ .75	\$ .50		
Axis	75	.50		
Carpal, each	30	.20		
Clavicle	75	.50		
Coccyx	1.50	1.20		
Femur	3.00	2.25		
Fibula	1.50	1.00		
Humerus	2.00	1.00		
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Sacrum	1.50	1.00		
Scapula	1.50	1.00		
Sternum	1.00	.75		
Tarsals, each	40	.30		
Tibia	1.50	1.00		
Ulna	1.00	.75		
Vertebrae, except Axis and Atlas	50	.35		

For bones of young subjects showing epiphyses add 50 per cent to the first quality, and hones of aged subjects showing senility add 50 per cent to first quality price. Spinal columns, normal, \$8 to \$15.

The stock of pathological and anomolous specimens and abnormal spinal columns for sale by this school is constantly changing, thus it is impossible to print accurate and complete quotations. Typewritten lists kept up-to-date are for the asking.

The Sales Department of this school sells everything necessary for conducting a successful Chiropractor's profession, including adjusting tables, spinal columns, skeletons, literature, etc., etc.

If there is anything you wish that is not listed bear in mind we have it or can get it on short notice.



### SECURE CHIROPRACTIC PROPAGANDA FREE.

The following articles will be given free for subscriptions to The Chiropractor, each of which must be for one year and 50 cents each. Every order must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent to cover entire list. Write names and addresses plainly. State article wanted, which will be carefully crated, packed or wrapped ready for shipment, and will be delivered in order of arrival. You will be notified, by postal, when the same will leave The P. S. C. If they do not arrive promptly, notify the undersigned.

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### Stationary Adjusting Bench.

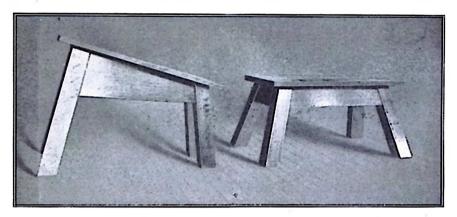
In addition to the suit case adjusting table listed at \$18, The P. S. C. also makes a stationary solid work bench, birch top, quarter-sawed oak, and tasc. Legs are detachable. The workmanship on these is excellent. Massive in appearance, they are strong and duplicate those in daily use at this school. These can be purchased for \$10 or 40 subscriptions to THE CHIROPRACTOR, The P. S. C.'s monthly journal, 50 cents per year, will get it free. Send all subscriptions, including draft, at one time. Table complete, crated for shipment, \$10. Upholstered with best plush and padding, \$15.

Every Chiropractor can, by a personal canvass among his patients. who are interested, secure the subscriptions and get one or all of these articles at no cost to him.



#### OFFICE ADJUSTING TABLES.

In addition to the "Suit Case Adjusting Table," I call your attention to the office adjusting table, which is illustrated herein. The dimensions are such as have proven practical to The P. S. C. after testing various degrees of slants, widths, lengths and heights and we can conservatively recommend this as practical in every way. No danger of its tipping in any direction or allowing the patient to slip, fall or jar themselves. Three sets of these tables are daily in use in the Open Clinic at this school. These tables are made of quarter-sawed oak, have a piano finish, hand rubbed. Detachable legs. Weight, crated, is 95 pounds. They are made in the heavy mission fashion, and are massive and base heavy in appearance. If good enough for us they certainly will do you no harm. All other tables have been discarded for these. The former



Our \$10 office table. Legs are detachable. This price includes crating or packing.

build of table was side heavy and tipped from side to side, therefore were questionable in use. I have yet to see a table but what was infirm on the base. These tables have been made especially to avoid all and every had feature that we know of and that our experience has taught us. I don't know of a single improvement at the present date. The patient absolutely cannot tip either table in any direction. They will remain firm just where they are placed, even on a polished floor.

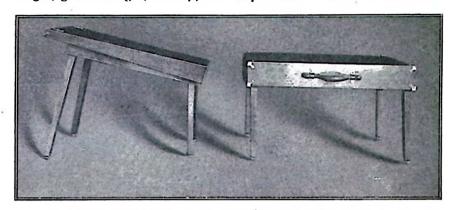
Plain table (not upholstered) \$10, crated; f. o. b. Davenport.

Upholstered table, \$15, crated; f. o. b. Davenport.



### SUIT CASE ADJUSTING TABLES.

This school has taught Chiropractic for 13 years, having the largest enrollments, and has seen several attempts of inventive students to originate a compact device that would combine small size with light weight, great strength, solidity, and be practical. The illustrations are



The "Suit Case Adjusting Table" set up ready for use. of a folding suit case adjustable table. THE CHIROPRACTOR'S editor and the professors of The P. S. C. have seen, purchased, tried and dismissed several forms at different times, because each had weak points.

It remained for 1907 to patent a table that measures 27x16x4% inches, weighing 18 pounds. B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., one of the patentees, has tested this work bench with 1,600 pounds of live weight and has not found it wanting. They are guaranteed to stand the weight of any patient that can be placed upon them, and all the strain that will be given them.

The P. S. C. "CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD" has received many calls for a table that in weight was light enough for any Ann Elizer (Lady Chiropractor) to carry from the office to a home; a thing of beauty which would be as practical in the office, 365 days in the year, as at a residence on a hurry call. Made of quarter-sawed oak with laminated tops which will not give way under any test which a Chiropractor will give it; given a polish, and a better piece of workmanship or investment for the Chiropractic profession could not be purchased. A Chiropractor is losing money to be without one. They are the insignia of the business; are not adapted for osteopathic "manipulations," but just the thing for a D. C. or Ph. C. They are to him what the "medicine case" is to the M. D.

Its shape, dimensions and outlines meet the approval of this school in every respect. They are fully protected by patent and any and all infringements will be prosecuted. The price is insignificant compared to their workmanship and daily value. Orders will be delivered promptly. Price \$18, including packing and crating. Make all Money Orders or drafts payable to B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., Davenport, Ia.



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MEMBERS OF THE U. C. A. and CHIROPRACTORS EVERY-WHERE. The P. S. C.'s photographer has been working overtime to give you all an opportunity to hear and see a few CHIROPRACTIC LECTURES, illustrated with STEREOPTICON SLIDES. These have been specially coined tor Chiropractic work. "Nothing but the best' should be your slogan, and when you stack up your dollars against the quick delivery of knowledge that these slides will render possible you will give The U. C. A. the right kind of a boost, and continue to push until you all land on time with "That Smile that Won't Come Off."

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to arrange your work, save a quarter, fifty cents, or one dollar each day, and then be with us to see that we make good when we say this feature alone is WORTH THE ENTIRE TRIP, whether from Maine or California. IT IS FUTURE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET to know how to solve "those hard problems and adjust those cases I failed on." The P.S. C. has been succeeding greater each year, and while you can't get in all in one week's convention, you can get such a meal that you will digest it for months.

The P. S. C. is filling the market and teaching the public WHAT specific, pure, unadulterated and philosophical Chiropractic IS. We are setting a pace and it is pressing the moss backs mighty hard. It's no secret now that The P. S. C. is the most capable school of creating, inventing, expressing, teaching, personifying, and knowing how to teach their principles and the application of them, and to convince you of their absolute worth in practicability. To know how to do a thing is to be able to do it.

Look at it from all sides and

### DECIDE TO RUN DOWN THERE.

and see what they have got. You are welcome whether a graduate of this school or any other. The invitation is broad, and extended by The U. C. A. (and The P. S. C.), which is UNIVERSAL in feeling and hospitality as well as name.

The right kind of a philosophical, up-to-date knowledge never runs amiss, and always comes in mighty handy. Hitch that with The P. S. C.'s ability of how to, and being able to deliver the results, and you have a team that cannot be matched.

IF YOU FEEL LAME upon any point LET THE P. S. C. ADJUST IT. If not a member of the U. C. A. hurry up and get in the band wagon. It don't cost one cent more today than tomorrow, when you will wish you had. If you are not getting enough of the world's goods, if you wish to do more, and don't get it to do it with, then come, get in line and help us, attend the mental feasts which will be spread at the U. C. A. Convention the first entire week in September, 1909.

### GET IN LINE, AND ATTEND THE

U. C. A. Convention September 5th to 11th, inclusive, 1909, to be held at the Palmer School of Chiropractic, "Chiropractic's Fountain Head," Davenport, Iowa. U. S. A.

### Ph. C. Philosopher of Chiropractic.

"Philosophy has been defined: The science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained;—the science of effects by their cause;—the science of things evidently deduced from first principles;—the science of truths sensible and abstract;—the application of reason to its legitimate objects;—the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self;—science of the absolute,—the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real."—Sir W. Hamilton in Webster.

"Philosopher:—One who philosophizes, one versed in, or devoted to philosophy." 2.—"One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom."—Webster.

The philosophy of Chiropractic, as taught exclusively at *The P. S. C.*, embraces all of the above definitions and comes within their bounds and limits. Knowing this—this school will, after January 1st, '08, issue to each student having an average of 98 per ceat or over on final examinations, at the expiration of his three or nine months' course (according as he is an M. D., D. O., or a layman) a diploma conferring the degree of "Ph. C." (Philosopher of Chiropractic). If below that standard, then the usual "D. C." (Doctor of Chiropractic) will be granted.

All students completing a "P. G." (Post-Graduate) course of three months (without charge other than tuition of (100, paid at the time of first matriculation); and passing an advanced philosophical examination with an average of 90 per cent or over, will have the degree of "Ph. C." conferred upon them. To defray the expenses in giving the graduate a second examination, correcting papers, issuing diploma, etc., it is further required that each post-graduate candidate for the "Ph. C." shall contribute \$5.

Either of these diplomas will be the same as the ones now issued, given gratuitously, with the exception of the degree, which will be printed to correspond. This gives the "P.G." two diplomas each with a different degree.

The high percentage in first examinations acts as an incentive to reach a higher degree of efficiency, bringing forth the best efforts of the student

Any graduate of *The P. S. C.* is entitled to return at any time and get the advanced thoughts and work without extra charge. If he wishes the examinations and, upon their completion, wishes the advanced degree, the above regulations must be complied with. *The P. S. C.* diplomas are genuine parchment, 17x22 inches, made from lithograph drawings printed in colors, are not for sale at any price but must be earned.



# PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF CHIROPRACTIC LECTURES.

In the Dec. '06 and Jan. '07 issue of THE CHIRO-PRACTOR (*The P. S. C.* monthly journal, subscription \$.50 per year; sample copies upon request,) the following announcement was issued. The quantity of sales have been gradifying and permits our maintaining it.

The P. S. C. has added a phonographic department—reproducing any or all of the lectures contained in this book, in the above form, for sale. Any chapter in THE SCIENCE OF CHIROPRATIC, Vols. I and II can be purchased. Records can be placed on any cylinder machine and reproduced any number of times.

Have your patients listen to them while waiting for adjustments. They express the emphasis, feeling and character of the lecturer and discoverer. The addition of a large horn makes them loud enough to be reproduced to a room full—add a larger diaphragm and lecture to an auditorium. Boost your business by increasing the enthusiasm in getting your local public interested. A series of these lectures will accomplish that very object.

The lectures are copyrighted by B. J. Palmer, D. C. Ph. C. or any article not copyrighted by the above party, submitted by the correspondent will be placed on 6 inch cylinders for \$.50 each—the total cost depending upon the number of cylinders necessary to reproduce it.

The above prices include numbering and naming e.ch cylinder, and packing These lectures are also given as premiums for the number of subscriptions specified. For further information, address all correspondence to B J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., President *The Palmer School of Chiropractic*, 'CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN HEAD.'' Davenport, Iowa, U. S. A

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